

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 17.

GOOD REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Indications of returning business confidence and prosperity in the South come in reports from packers doing business throughout that section. They say that the South is recovering wonderfully, and that credits are much better and sales are more nearly normal than at any time since the beginning of the recent depression.

LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES IN GERMANY.

It has been announced in Berlin that a thorough livestock census up to December 1, 1914, and believed to be very little different when spring began, showed that there were 22,000,000 head of cattle and 5,000,000 sheep, which was 1,000,000 more cattle and 2,000,000 more sheep than at the same time the previous year.

POTASH SUPPLIES IN SIGHT.

The fertilizer trade has been hampered since the beginning of the European war not only by the general depression which caused a falling off in fertilizer purchases by farmers, but also by the difficulty in securing potash supplies from Germany for use in making complete fertilizer. Advices from Wilmington, N. C., this week report the arrival there of the steamer L. V. Stoddard from Rotterdam with a cargo of 2,200 tons of muriate of potash. This is said to be the first cargo of German potash received since the war began. Expectation of further shipments will tend to improve the feeling as regards the fertilizer situation.

SWEDISH PORK EXPORTS FORBIDDEN.

The Swedish Government has refused to let a slaughterhouse at Linköping export 661,390 pounds salt and smoked pork. Permission has also been refused a large firm in Landskrona to export 440,920 pounds pork, while another firm in Ystad has also been unable to export 22,046 pounds smoked pork.

The difficulty of getting meat supplies from abroad under present circumstances is evidently the reason which leads those who know the situation to be somewhat cautious as regards the future, writes Consul General Ernest L. Harris from Stockholm. While Sweden has large resources of all kinds of agricultural products, yet a fairly good percentage of the consumption, with the exception of dairy products, has always been imported from such countries as America, Argentina and Russia.

CUDAHY PLANT WRECKER HELD.

John Mulvahill, a former employee of the Cudahy plant at Kansas City, which was wrecked by an explosion last week, was arrested last Friday on a charge of having been connected with the explosion. He was near the entrance to the plant when arrested, and four sticks of dynamite were found in his pocket. He denied he wrecked the building, but admitted he was on his way to dynamite another part of the plant at the time of his arrest, according to a statement made by the police today.

Mulvahill, who is a laborer, says he was educated in King's College, London. His speech and bearing are good. "I'm an Irishman," he said, according to the police, "and all Irishmen should oppose Britain in this war. The first nation to feel hunger will fail. I wanted to prevent the Cudahy people filling meat orders for English consumption."

SECOND FOOD TRADES CONFERENCE.

The second National Food Trades Conference was held last week at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City, and was attended by representatives of widespread food interests and food officials. Among the addresses was one by Frank Horne, president of the American Association of Refrigeration, on "Uniform and Effective Cold Storage Laws." Deputy Health Commissioner Haven Emerson of New York City also spoke on effective municipal food regulation, and its relation to federal and State regulation. State Commissioner John F. Farrell, of the Department of Weights and Measures spoke on uniform and effective weights and measures laws. Resolutions were adopted favoring uniform food legislation everywhere; also a resolution disapproving of any legislative measure which would abolish the New York State Department of Weights and Measures.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN ARGENTINA.

An authoritative estimate of livestock supplies in Argentina at the beginning of the present year gives the following figures: Cattle, 29,500,000; sheep, 80,000,000; swine, 3,050,000; goats, 4,520,000. This estimate shows an increase compared to a year ago on everything except sheep. In spite of this reports from Argentina say that owing to disturbance of business due to the war the cost of living has greatly increased in Argentina and the high price of meat and bread is becoming a serious problem.

PACKERS PROTEST COAL CHARGES.

Packing houses on the Missouri River objected to proposed increases of freight rates from Kansas coal fields to their establishments at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing last week at Chicago. Witnesses before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Daniels testified that the packinghouses pay a higher rate than other points, in view of distance and service rendered, and that the proposed advance of 5 cents a ton is unwarranted.

The testimony touched slack coal chiefly. This is one of the commodities on which the forty-one Western railroads are asking higher rates. Increases in freight rates from the Kansas coal fields to Kansas City, St. Joseph and South Omaha plants from 55 cents a ton in 1905 to 70 cents, the present rate, were discussed by one witness. He declared that for similar distances Illinois coal was carried by the railroads to Chicago, with average car-mile earnings of 12.7 cents, while the car-mile earnings from Kansas fields to Kansas City were 22.2 cents, to St. Joseph 18 cents, and to South Omaha 16.7 cents.

CITY ABATTOIR FOR REGINA, SASK.

After a conference with a deputation of local retail butchers and the provincial livestock commissioners, the special stockyards committee of the city council of Regina, Sask., Canada, has agreed upon the establishing of a municipally-owned abattoir and chilling plant large enough to take care of the needs of the city and district. The city commissioners were instructed to make an accurate estimate of the cost of such a plant. It was stated that at the present time retail butchers in Regina are having over 500 head of stock slaughtered weekly in the city, and most of this it is believed could be diverted to a municipally-owned abattoir. The cost of such a plant would be about \$70,000, it is believed.

CHARGES FOR SPOTTING CARS.

At a hearing at Washington on Thursday the propriety of the railroads making a charge of at least \$2 per car, at a rate of 5½ cents per ton, for "spotting" cars was argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission. These charges were proposed by the railroads about a year ago. Hearings for the taking of testimony have been held by the commission in different cities, and briefs are now being filed.

MAGNITUDE OF REFRIGERATED FOOD INDUSTRY

Meat Trade is Chief Feature of British Refrigerated Imports

By George Goodsir, of W. Weddel & Co., Ltd., London.

(Continued from last week.)

Growth of Meat Imports.

Having now, as it were, brought the goods to the door, let us look for a few minutes at the rate of expansion in imports, in order that we may form some idea not only of the present dimensions of the trade, but also as to its probable rate of development in the future.

In the 30 years between 1885 and 1914, importations into the United Kingdom of frozen mutton increased (in round figures) from 700,000 carcasses to 6,700,000 carcasses; frozen lamb from 50,000 carcasses to 6,050,000 carcasses; frozen beef from 18,000 quarters to nearly 3,000,000 quarters, and chilled beef from 500,000 quarters to 2,900,000 quarters. The tables each cover nearly the whole period of the trade, and show very similar lines of progression in each of the three classes of meat. I think there can be no doubt as to the steadiness of the growth of the trade as a whole, nor as to its vigor, nor as to the likelihood of its further growth. There is no sign of "decadence" in any of these figures.

Lest, however, you should run away with the idea that these imposing columns of figures indicate the overwhelming of the British farmer under an avalanche of Colonial and foreign supplies, I want to show one more table, in which the home production and the overseas productions are contrasted upon an equal basis of tons of 2,240 pounds.

The annual British home production of beef, mutton and lamb is shown to be almost stationary over a period of 20 years—in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 tons—while the imported quantity has grown almost continuously from say, 380,000 tons in 1895 to 700,000 tons in 1914.

In other words, although the Old Country supplied 75 per cent. of the whole in 1895 and only 60 per cent. in 1914, there was no reduction but a slight increase in the actual quantity produced at home. Roughly speaking, two dinners out of three are still supplied from home flocks and herds to the people of the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, the increase in the population of the country during these 20 years was probably over 7,000,000 people; and these people, unless they had been fed by means of refrigeration, must have gone without meat dinners. That would have meant a different England, and not physically such a strong England as exists today.

A matter of minor interest in connection with these figures is the disappearance of the North American trade in chilled beef and imported livestock in favor of the South American trade. So recently as in 1906 over 300,000 tons of these descriptions arrived from North America, while in 1914 the quantity did not exceed 13,000 tons. During the past twenty years South American imports increased from 40,000 tons to 400,000 tons.

The expansion in the quantities sent by the British Dominions has been fairly satisfactory, viz., from 109,000 tons in 1895 to 286,000 tons last year. We could wish it were relatively greater than it is, in view of the huge South American expansion—a trade largely controlled by United States interests in riv-

ality with British interests. Still, that may be treated as a matter of sentimental preference—the great point is that the refrigerated food comes, so that the people can be properly fed.

Insurance of Refrigerated Cargoes.

There is one very helpful factor in all the refrigerated produce trades—the underwriter. Without his assistance in the early days merchants would have hesitated to take the risk of sending their goods through the tropics. And even now three-fourths of the meat imports are insured against "all risks," or at least against the risks of breakdown of machinery, and also against war risks as a rule.

When one recalls the accidents and losses of the early days, one cannot but acknowledge the pluck of the underwriter. Not a few good ships have been lost on passage; more have gone ashore; but since the introduction of twin screws, duplicated refrigerating machines, improved insulation and greater scientific knowledge, the risks of damage on the voyage have now been reduced to a point that is almost negligible.

Underwriters sometimes have to cover cargoes worth, at present prices, anything up to £250,000 for meat alone. The new steamer *La Correntina*, recently sunk by a German cruiser, carried a meat cargo worth £150,500. On an average, ten meat steamers of all sorts and sizes arrive in England every week, carrying cargoes which may be insured for anything from £500,000 to £750,000 in aggregate.

Naturally, London is the principal port to which these vessels come, but Liverpool, Cardiff, Avonmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Southampton, Plymouth and Glasgow can lay claim to a larger or smaller volume of direct importation. It will, however, suffice for our purpose to deal briefly with London methods alone. The steamers come alongside the quays in the Tilbury, Albert or Victoria Docks, and deliver into barges, carts, or railway trucks, by means of which they reach the stores, which may be at the docks, on the riverside, or up town.

There are thirty refrigerated produce stores in London. Their number at the outports and in the provinces is legion. The largest are at the Victoria and Royal Albert Docks, close to where most ships land their cargoes; and they can hold 500,000 carcasses of mutton, equivalent to the cargoes of six average-sized steamers.

But every cargo is in practice delivered to a number of different stores according to ownership. This division of interests greatly retards discharge, and to meet the difficulty a huge new store is now being built in the Royal Albert Dock, which, when completed, will be big enough to receive simultaneously two large cargoes for sorting prior to delivery to the various owners; and will, besides, accommodate 250,000 carcasses.

In London, as we have just heard, there are thirty stores altogether. These have a holding capacity of over 3,000,000 carcasses, equal to three months' average consumption of refrigerated meat in London. It is not all available for meat, and may appear to be a relatively small storing capacity against a

time of war; and so it would be, most undoubtedly, if our navy failed to keep control of the seas.

It may indeed appear foolhardy for a community like London, which depends for half its meat supplies upon the ships which arrive in the Thames, to be content with such restricted storage. On the other hand, probably no capital city, and few towns in the world, would be half so well stocked with animal food against the event of a sudden outbreak of war, entirely cutting off its external supplies. Paris, Berlin and Brussels would not have even a week's supply; Liverpool, perhaps, two months'. Edinburgh and Dublin a week; New York and Chicago probably longer, but I have not the figures for these American cities, even approximately.

Smithfield Market in London.

This is by far the largest building of its kind in the world. Some idea of its extent may be gathered from the fact that it covers about ten acres of land in the very heart of London, and cost the corporation first and lastly nearly £2,000,000. This expenditure did not include any cold store, and on this account the city fathers lost much income and gained no credit for foresight.

The market was not designed for the use of the refrigerated trades, which now produce 60 per cent. of its income. Home supplies represented well over 90 per cent. of the total marketed in 1874, but they represented only 27 per cent. in 1914. The total supply has doubled in that interval, but it is the refrigerated trade which has provided the entire increase.

As Smithfield practically supplies London, it is evident that three people out of four that you meet in the streets of the metropolis must dine off refrigerated beef and mutton—mostly without knowing it, or caring, and certainly without showing any ill effects from doing so. Manifestly the early prejudices have disappeared, and rightly so, for these were based on ignorance, and that innate conservatism of the Englishman which is at once his strength and his weakness. Anyhow, there remains now little more than a sentimental preference for the roast beef of Old England—justified to the eater by its occasionally better flavor and its invariably higher cost!

From Smithfield the supplies go to all parts of the metropolis, mostly by vans or the carts of small traders in the suburbs. The provincial trade is now supplied almost entirely direct from the big stores in London or from the stores in one of other of the provincial ports. A large proportion of the trade is done by what are known as multiple-shop companies, who may own 100, 500, 1,000 or even, as in one case, 1,200 shops, scattered over the country. These undoubtedly form the backbone of the trade, and are at once cause and effect in the expansion of the import trade on continuous lines.

We shall not try to follow the refrigerated products into the retailer's premises nor into the hotels, nor even into private houses, which nowadays are not properly equipped without a refrigerating larder or store. The last word in the expansion of domestic refrigeration will not be spoken until every householder can have his cold air "on tap" just as readily as he now has water, gas and electricity. As yet this consummation is but the dream of the refrigerating engineer, and the nightmare of the road surveyor. But it will doubtless come true!

(Continued on page 32.)

HANDLING PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

Points for Small Packers on Treating By-Products

By George E. Dyck.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the eleventh of a series of articles on the systematic treatment of packing-house by-products which have been appearing in the columns of *The National Provisioner* from time to time. The plan is to take up by-products of the meat industry from the beginning to the end of the meat-producing process, and to show the smaller packer, especially, how they may be systematically handled and economically utilized.]

Articles already published have treated of the handling of stockyards offal, blood and fertilizer materials, fats and greases.]

Catch Basin Practice.

Although descriptions of modern and very effective catch basins have appeared in the columns of *The National Provisioner*, we repeat here in brief the more important points which are essential in the construction of catch basins.

When we consider the principal function of the catch basin, we find that the one fundamental, natural law called into use is based upon the different specific gravity of the various materials flowing through the basin by means of a stream of water.

Two different classes of substances are thus affected by this law, assuming the third substance, the water itself, to act as the carrier for both. These are the heavy portion, which will sink to the bottom, and the lighter one, which will rise to the surface; the former being the materials heavier than water, while the fats are the lighter substances.

There is a very distinctive and determinable difference in specific gravity within these three substances, the water being usually designated as 1. The difference between the specific gravity of the water and that of the fats can be calculated into a definite force or power, as can also that between the heavier substances and the water. Moreover, there is a certain amount of friction between each of these two substances and the water, which must be overcome, and which friction facilitates the settling or the rising of the respective substances, acting favorably in this manner towards the efficiency of the installation. This friction likewise is calculable into a certain amount of force.

A third force is that manifested by the flow of the water, which will be determined by the amount of water flowing through a given vertical area section in a given length of time, and by the fall of the flow within the length of the catch basin. In this manner it becomes evident that a catch basin which shall be serviceable must fulfill certain duties, and must be built therefor upon definite principles. In other words, the construction must allow for such dimensions that the two first-named forces, that represented by the difference of specific gravities plus that of friction, must be greater than the last named, the force exerted by the flowing water or the water pressure.

All of these forces are measurable, but have never been calculated in this connection, for which reason we find but very few catch basins which have been constructed in view of well-known principles, while nearly all of them in the past have been a haphazard conglomeration of timber, brick and cement, with numerous partitions, over and underflows, which serve the sole purpose of increasing the cost of the structure and of decreasing its efficiency.

There is but one way in which to adjust

the difference of the forces named above, and that is to decrease the speed of the flow in the basin. If the sum of the first two forces were holding the exact equilibrium of the latter force, there could not and would not be the slightest separation of any material, but the entire mass would be taken along by the water and out of the catch basins; except, of course, such large pieces as would be retained by a screen.

The larger, therefore, the cross area of the vertical section of the catch basin in proportion to that of the outlet of the sewer into the former, the more efficient will the basin be. This means, in other words, that the slower the mass is flowing through the basin the better will the separation of the fats become. The fall of the level need be but very little, barely enough to drain the same at intervals for cleaning purposes.

The Building of Catch Basins.

For the reasons already stated it will be of advantage to build a shallow catch basin of large width, rather than one of great depth and narrow, even if the vertical area were the same in both. It is evident that the fat requires some time to rise to the surface, and that as the entire mixture entering the basin is in a uniformly distributed condition, it will require a longer time for the fat to rise to the surface when the basin is of great depth than when but a few inches have to be overcome by the excess power represented by friction and difference in specific gravity. It may be stated in general terms that a basin of double depth may be of double length, everything else being equal. Local condition must govern this point to a large extent.

The most common error in the construction of catch basins lies, however, in the interposition of an unreasonable number of under and of overflows. There is absolutely no need for them. One overflow at the entrance will take care of all of the heaviest pieces, while another overflow and one underflow are sufficient at the exit end.

The manner in which most of these flows are now located serves the purpose of creating whirlpools and of stirring up the entire mass when perhaps some of the fats have been on their upward motion. To aggravate matters the over and underflows are usually so close together, and there are so many of them, that the entire length of the catch basin looks like a veritable agitator, whereas the opposite was the object sought. The last overflow has sometimes an upper board to increase the depth of the basin; this is of no value, as already stated, unless the length of the basin be increased at the same time, which usually it is not.

It is evident that the obstruction of the free passage of the catch basin contents placed there in the shape of these under and overflows must decrease the vertical area at these points to an extent exactly equal to the surface of such immersed portion of obstruction. Not only is the entire value of the basin diminished in just this ratio, but the additional disadvantage is found that the agitation created by them will prevent the

gradual rising of the fat, which is given a downward motion each time when it reaches such an underflow. The opposite holds true in regard to the heavier portions when striking an overflow, which will shoot them upwards towards the surface.

In placing the many underflows the idea has been held that if one of them catches, say, one pound of fat ten will catch ten pounds. This idea, of course, has as little foundation as the story that, in order to lessen the pain when bobtailing your dog, you cut off his tail in small pieces rather than all at once. In a like manner the raising of the end board in the catch basin, although it increases the vertical area, does not increase the length of the basin, which item is important when the time is taken into consideration which is increased by the greater depth which the fat must necessarily travel to reach the surface.

In all of these calculations the term depth means the depth of the water in the basin, and not the depth of the structural basin itself. Where the surface area does not permit the construction of a wide basin, the latter may be built dove-tailed fashion; that is to say, the bottom shall have a greater width than the top, which manner of construction provides a larger vertical surface without encroaching upon the surface area of the ground.

The capacity of an effective catch basin may be calculated on the basis that an allowance be made for 10 gallons of water per cubic foot of catch basin content on actual water-depth basis. Such a basin, for instance, ten feet in width and one hundred feet in length, will take care of about 500,000 gallons of water in 24 hours, if the depth is kept at two feet. When but fifty feet are available, the basin must be deepened to four feet. Narrowing the basin has the same effect as has the cutting down of its length, until a limit is reached when the basin becomes ineffective, serving merely as a drain, with no possibility for skimming.

The dimensions as already stated should be maintained if possible, and no basin should be less in length than about fifty feet for quantities of 500,000 gallons per 24 hours. A length of much over 100 feet is not necessary, unless the basin is very deep, which is not advisable. We would place the limit of depth at not over three feet, and the length for very large quantities of water at not over 150 feet, and increase the capacity then for larger volumes of water by increasing the width.

If convenient as far as the ground is concerned, a depth of but two feet is the more desirable one, the length being determined by available ground, and the total capacity obtained by widening the basin on the above basis. A single underflow at the exit, or at most two, and then both at the exit, is all that will be required. One overflow at each end will also be sufficient. Any underflow in excess of those mentioned will only reduce the fat accumulating capacity of the basin.

[The twelfth in this series of articles on "Handling Packinghouse Products," will deal with tannage. It will appear in an early issue of *The National Provisioner*.]

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through *The National Provisioner's* "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

PALE DRYING S. P. MEATS.

A Canadian subscriber asks the following question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly advise us the process used in pale drying sweet pickled meats.

Very little meats are "pale dried" in this country; in fact, none except on individual requisition. The late Anderson Fowler used pale-dried bacon which Samuel McClean, Sr., used to prepare for him. This particular bacon was usually a Dublin middle, properly cured, dried, spiced and rolled.

The side is mild cured in "dry" salt, dried in a cool place, but not exposed to too much light, usually with a fan circulating the air. The side is then spiced (usually with allspice finely ground), then rolled tightly and packed in oatmeal, peameal or even bran, for any length of time, the longer the better. Rust is the only factor to avoid.

The English method of "pale-drying" bacon and hams, after the meats are satisfactorily cured, is to thoroughly wash, trim and drain the meats, then dust with an absorbent flour, such as rice flour, then hang in a drying room at a temperature of about 80 degs. Fahr. for three or four days. Steam coils are used in these rooms, and humidity is positively avoided. We are inclined to think 80 degs. rather too high. However, the English operators seem to obtain satisfactory results. A good circulation of air in any case is absolutely necessary.

"Pale-dried" meats must be "sweated" to some extent before the final drying, to get the desired flavor, and also to reduce the possibilities of later rust.

HIGH GRADE SAUSAGE AND BOLOGNA.

A subscriber in Baltimore asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give us a recipe for making a strictly high-grade smoked sausage and bologna.

A very good Frankfurt sausage is made of 25 pounds of No. 1 beef trimmings, 10 pounds of hog hearts, 25 pounds of hog cheek meat, 30 pounds regular pork trimmings, 10 pounds of beef hearts and 10 pounds of beef cheek meat, making a total of 110 pounds. All gristle, bone, blood veins, etc., should be trimmed out of the meats, which should be fresh.

The seasoning for this batch is $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of mace, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of white pepper, 2 ozs. saltpeter, 1 oz. of red pepper, 6 ozs. granulated sugar, 3 pounds of sausage flour, and ice water sufficient to make the batch of the proper consistency. Chop fine and stuff in wide sheep casings, making links about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Smoke 2 hours at about 155 degs. Fahr., and cook 5 minutes in water at 175 degs. Fahr.

Another good Frankfurt sausage is made as follows: Forty pounds good beef trimmings, 20 pounds pork trimmings (40 per cent. lean, 60 per cent. fat), 40 pounds pork head meat. The beef and pork trimmings are used fresh and the pork head meat is dry-cured. Season with black pepper, mace and allspice. When using cured meats the salt, saltpeter and sugar therein must be taken into consideration in seasoning. Some manufacturers use coriander and some garlic in the seasoning of this sausage. Do not smoke too long, nor at too high a temperature. The cooking is effected in not to exceed 5 minutes in 175 degs. to 180 degs. Fahr. Cool off the sausage thoroughly before shipping.

A good No. 1 bologna in beef weasands is made as follows: Hog cheek meat, 30 pounds; pork trimming, 15 pounds; beef cheek meat, 25 pounds; weasand meat, 10 pounds; sweet pickled pork trimmings, 10 pounds; ham fat, 10 pounds; total meats, 100 pounds. Figure salt, saltpeter and sugar in cured meats when seasoning. Ordinarily about 2 pounds of salt per 100 pounds of meat is sufficient.

Sausage flour is used in the above, also white pepper, coriander seed and onions or garlic. Smoke 3 to 4 hours at about 120 to 140 degs. Fahr., and cook 40 minutes in water at 140 degs. Fahr.

Bologna meats are usually beef, head meats, cheek meats, hearts, pork trimmings, ham fat, weasand meats, etc., with the amount of salt, flour and spices requisite.

A STANDARD SOAP SPECIFICATION.

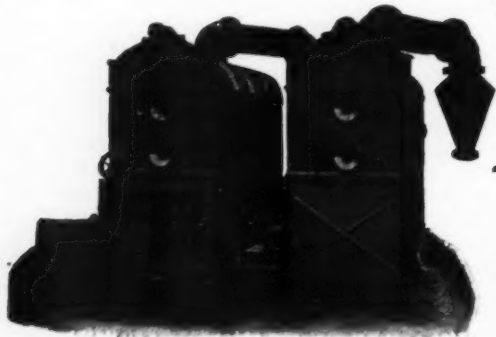
Upon the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Standards, the Secretary of Commerce addressed the following letter, dated April 14, 1915, to the heads of the various executive departments and independent government establishments, relative to drawing up a United States standard set of specifications for soap materials:

This department has received communications from soap manufacturers stating that they have refused to bid on certain government proposals for soap materials on account of the exceptional nature of the government specifications.

Without going into the merits or demerits of any particular specification, it does appear that there is a certain justice in the criticism, since in the General Supply Schedule about 20 different kinds of soap and detergent materials are called for, and, in addition, many government branches have other specifications.

While no positive number can be stated, it is probable that there are altogether as many as 30 to 40 different specifications issued by the government for this class of material, and it is also very probable that with proper co-operation the total number could be reduced to less than 10, and that definite specifications could be drawn which would secure better and cheaper material than is now purchased.

With this object in view, you are requested to appoint a representative who is thoroughly familiar with the needs of your office and authorized to act for it to co-operate with the Bureau of Standards in drawing up a United States standard set of specifications for this type of materials. After getting the views of the representatives of the various branches of the government it is proposed that the committee consult the most prominent manufacturers before finally agreeing on any set of specifications.



There's Big Money In It—

The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

SWENSON EVAPORATORS

The fact that every one of the prominent packers in the United States uses Swenson Evaporators for this purpose, some of them having more than 30 in their different plants, and that practically every one

of these was ordered after the concern had had experience with the first order, shows that this apparatus is better adapted to this work than any other type which has yet been developed.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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H. Decker (Jacob E. Decker & Sons), Mason City,
Iowa; W. G. Azar (Dunlevy & Bro. Co.), Pittsburgh,
Pa.; Frank J. Sullivan (Sullivan Packing Co.), De-
troit, Mich.; A. T. Danahy (Danahy Packing Co.),
Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOST FOR COTTONSEED MEAL

Five times as many farmers as at present should be using cottonseed meal, especially in beef production, say the specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. It has a slightly greater feeding value than linseed oil meal, and the farmer is therefore recommended to secure prices on both and to use the one which happens to be the cheaper at the time. During the past winter cottonseed meal sold for \$24 to \$28 a ton, while linseed oil meal cost about \$38 a ton. Under such conditions the feeder using cottonseed meal had a great advantage over the farmer using linseed oil meal.

Cottonseed meal contains from 38 to 45 per cent. protein and is therefore one of the most concentrated feedstuffs upon the market. There are in fact very few vegetable feeds which have anything like this percent-

age of protein. Its value has perhaps been more thoroughly appreciated in Europe than in this country, despite the additional cost of shipping it abroad.

During 1913, for example, about 400,000 tons of the meal were exported to Europe. Much of what remained in this country was used as fertilizer, so that it has been estimated that American cattle were fed less than one-half of the total quantity of meal produced in the country. There is, however, a growing tendency at the present time to use the meal as a supplementary feed.

In the publication of the United States Department of Agriculture on this subject, which The National Provisioner printed in full, one pound of cottonseed meal is said to be usually worth as much as two pounds of corn for feeding cattle. There is, however, say the experts, a distinct limit to the quantity of the meal that animals can use economically. Experiments have shown, however, that when the ration is kept below 7 pounds a day, steers can be fed for 100 to 120 days upon it without showing ill effects. If silage is given at the same time, as roughage, the feeding of cottonseed meal can be prolonged beyond this time with safety. Silage is claimed to be a better roughage to use with meal than cottonseed hulls, as experiments in several States have shown that it gives larger daily gains and better finish.

For wintering stocker cattle a ration of corn silage and cottonseed meal has proven very economical. Two pounds of the meal combined with as much corn silage as the cattle will eat will give a small gain in weight. Straw and other roughages which cannot otherwise be used advantageously may be fed with the silage and cottonseed meal. When the cattle are put on pasture cottonseed cake can be used profitably as a supplementary feed. The cake has several advantages over the meal for this purpose, among others the fact that it is not so readily spoiled by rain.

Cottonseed meal is also recommended as a winter ration for the breeding herd. The experts say that about two pounds of the meal should be given to the breeding cows per day, together with some silage, stover and other roughage. This will prove an economical ration and one which will leave the cows in good condition in the spring. The bull also may be fed from two to three pounds of cottonseed meal, combined with some other concentrated feed, but some authorities hold that it is not well to continue this feed too long as it is believed to have injurious effects upon the breeding powers.

Farmers are also warned to feed cottonseed meal very sparingly to young calves. The government experts admit, however, that this question has not been thoroughly in-

vestigated as yet, and until more knowledge is at their disposal they consider it advisable to be on the safe side.

This latest government report is a good "boost" for cottonseed meal, however, and should be widely advertised by the cottonseed products industry.

TARDY GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Reports of oleomargarine production in the Chicago district, which covers about two-thirds of the total production of the country, have appeared regularly and promptly in the columns of The National Provisioner. Official reports of the total production of the country, furnished by the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, have been very backward, however.

Formerly these figures were available toward the 20th of each month for the preceding month. During the past winter the machinery of this bureau seems to have broken down, however. The figures for December were only announced on April 21, and the figures for January and later months this year are not even made up yet.

The excuse given is that field agents have been slow in sending in their reports. As these reports come from the offices of internal revenue collectors, and are prepared by government employees paid for the purpose, there would seem to be small excuse for such delay.

Similar difficulty has been experienced in obtaining statistics from other bureaus of the Treasury Department during the same period of time. Custom house organization in keeping track of export records seemed to have gone to pieces in several localities, and grave doubt has been cast on the authenticity of government export statistics as a result.

It is evident that the machinery is creaking badly in several places in the Treasury Department. Some of the abundant supply of efficiency advice piled up around Washington might be used to advantage in this direction.

OLEO LICENSE BILL KILLED

The effort of the butter interests to hamper the sale of oleomargarine in the State of New York by imposing additional tax burdens has failed. The bill introduced in the New York legislature providing for a scale of State license fees for both wholesalers and retailers, in addition to the federal fees and tax already imposed, has been defeated. It had passed the Senate, where the butter interests found it easier to control. But when the lower house came to act upon it the sentiment among consumers in favor of oleomargarine made a stronger showing. The bill was killed in the Assembly last Tuesday, and the plan is therefore dead for this session.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A mixing plant will be established at Cartersville, Ga., by the Bartow County Fertilizer Company.

Fire destroyed the gin and seed house of the Independent Oil Company at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Loss \$8,000.

It is reported that Morris & Co. will build a branch house at Dallas, Texas, which will cost from \$60,000 to \$80,000.

The Anglo-American Pork Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000 to deal in oils, greases, etc.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the ice house, meat cooler and house of Frank Cushman, a wholesale meat dealer in Williamstown, Mass.

The Menhaden Products Company, Inc., have been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware to manufacture fish oil and fish guano. Capital stock \$100,000.

Bright Bros. Livestock Commission Company, Kansas City, Mo., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by M. A. and B. M. Bright and L. M. Hyre.

Strauss & Adler, New York, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, to conduct a slaughter house. The incorporators are: Abraham Strauss, 310 Convent avenue, New York, N. Y.; Louis Adler and Joseph Lowenstein, of New York.

The Covington Cotton Oil Company, Covington, Tenn., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by Norman H. Murphy, M. L. Keathley, John Dearing and others, and have acquired the mill and gineries of the Phoenix Cotton Oil Company in Covington and Tipton counties.

The West Virginia Hog Company, Mabie, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 with Jasper S. Kyle as president; J. J. Keim, secretary and treasurer. Three thousand acres of land in Randolph county have been leased on which to raise hogs.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH CAMPAIGN.

Reports from the government inspection authorities at Washington state that in the week ending April 20 sporadic infections of foot-and-mouth disease were discovered in four States as follows:

Illinois, Ogle county, one herd; New York, Oswego county, two herds; Pennsylvania,



CONDITION OF THE MOUTH IN TYPICAL FOOT-AND-MOUTH CASE.

Allegheny county, three herds; Massachusetts, Plymouth county, one herd. On April 20 it was believed by the Bureau of Animal Industry that no infected herds were alive, but vigilance has not been relaxed.

Statistics, in summary, of the foot-and-mouth situation to date show that the num-

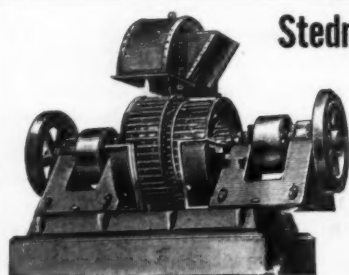
ber of animals infected have been 146,138, of which 68,776 were cattle, and that 259 counties in 22 States were affected by the scourge.

In this issue of The National Provisioner is shown a photograph of one of the typical manifestations of the disease, lesions on the mouth. The Bureau of Animal Industry is preparing a special illustrated bulletin on the subject, but it will not be ready for a few weeks.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS' TRAIN.

Announcement is made by Secretary W. H. Ross, of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, that in order to insure a comfortable and pleasant journey to those members and friends who will attend the fourth Western meeting of The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers at San Francisco, Cal., September 23 and 24, as well as the International Engineering Congress, San Francisco, Cal., September 20 to 25, 1915, and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and inasmuch as a large number of those who will attend will either start from or pass through Chicago or Kansas City, arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to operate a special train de luxe from Chicago to San Francisco for these occasions. The special train will be personally conducted over the entire journey from Chicago to San Francisco by a representative of the passenger department of the Burlington Route. It will be one of the handsomest trains ever assembled; the equipment will include electric lighted standard steel drawing room sleeping cars, dining car and a compartment observation and library car. Every effort will be made to make this a most comfortable and memorable trip. This train will leave Chicago on Wednesday, September 15, at 6.10 p. m., and will arrive in San Francisco on Tuesday, September 21, at 6:30 p. m. The rates and details of the special train and trip are contained in a booklet sent out by Secretary Ross.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner. It's page 48.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trade Light—Values Steadier—Hog Receipts Lighter—Quality Maintained—Exports Liberal.

The past week has not shown any important development bearing on the hog product market. Values have been fairly steady, taking the week as a whole, subject, however, to some daily variations, partly due to sympathy with the movement in grain, and partly to conditions affecting the market for products. The demand has been of fair volume and the shipments out from the leading packing centers have been fairly good. Stocks, however, are still very large and there is constant complaint as to the difficulty of getting storage room at Chicago.

As a result of the large stocks there are intimations that the deliveries on May contracts will be of fairly good volume unless the carrying charges widen out to a point that will warrant large interests taking the product for the storage. The situation is somewhat mixed as to the possible May developments. The mid-month statement of product stocks showed a further increase in the stock of lard, but there was a decrease in a small way in pork and meat.

The weekly movement of products shows quite large shipments of meat from Chicago, the total being 16,647,000 lbs. As showing the effect of the larger packing at Chicago, it is interesting to note that the receipts of meats at that point since the first of November have been 10,000,000 lbs. less than last year and the receipts of lard 17,000,000 lbs. less, while the shipments have been 50,000,000 lbs. more of meats and 37,000,000 lbs. more of lard; yet stocks are in excess of a year ago. The domestic demand for product is maintained on a fairly good scale, although not a large one, but it is expected that the distribution will continue while the packing is showing some decrease. This is reflected in the weekly packing statistics. The total for the past week were 433,000 lbs., against 483,000 lbs. the preceding week and 408,000 lbs. last year. For several weeks the packing has been showing a decreasing tendency, although the total is still in excess of a year ago. The total packing since March 1 has been 3,878,000 lbs., against 2,908,000 lbs. a year ago.

The export movement of product still continues excellent. The shipments of meat for the past week was 14,272,000 lbs. and since the 1st of November the total has been 306,155,000 lbs., an increase of 4,000,000 lbs. over last year. The exports of pork have been comparatively light, with the aggregate 9,653,000 lbs., a decrease of 2,215,000 lbs. The exports of lard for the week were 8,489,000 lbs. and for the season 298,386,000 lbs., an increase of \$1,831,000 lbs. over a year ago.

Reports have been current of several fair size contracts having been made for provisions for foreign governments within the past week or ten days, although the details have been withheld. The reports from the West have shown a slight decrease in domestic orders and the sales of product to go into distribu-

tion by the leading packing interest have been of fair volume. The difficulties which surround the export business outside of a few directions tend to restrict the total volume of business which might be effected. Ocean freights continue very difficult to get in any quantity, and with the high rates the shipments are comparatively restricted.

Bearish interests are laying a good deal of stress on the supply of hogs and the large supply of products. The Government statements issued last week rather increased the confidence of sellers, as it was thought that the statement pointed to continuation of a large movement of hogs and also pointed to the probability of a large supply the coming season. With a healthier condition of stock than in recent years and a larger number of brood sows, the probabilities for an increased supply of hogs for market the coming year are considered very satisfactory. The feed-stuffs conditions, however, tend to complicate the situation, but with stock soon in the pasture and turned out in the fields generally, the cost of feeding will be materially reduced.

This situation makes a very interesting one when taken in connection with the very large supply of stock of product on hand, not only at Chicago but at other important centers through the country. Point is being made that values may have to move to a point which will increase the domestic and foreign distribution, while, on the other hand, confidence is being shown that values have actually reached such a point and distribution will take care of the stocks and take care of the hog movement.

LARD.—Trading in spot lard this week has been very quiet. Values have been about steady on all grades, but foreign demand has been limited, with trades in small lots. City steam, 9½c. nom.; Middle West, \$9.80@9.90 nom.; Western, \$10.12½; Refined Continent, \$10.80 nom.; South American, \$11 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound lard, 7½@7¾c. **PORK.**—Prices have ruled very steady all the week, with very limited business. Mess is quoted \$19@19.50 nom.; clear, \$19@22 nom.; family, \$21@23.

BEEF.—Prices have been very steady, but business has been quiet, outside of special inquiry for the Belgian relief. Quoted: Family, \$20@21 nom.; mess, \$18.50@19 nom.; packet, \$19@20 nom.; extra India mess, \$33@34.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to April 8, 1915:

BACON.—Avonmouth, England, 59,588 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 201,081 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 234,868 lbs.; Bridgetown, Barbados, 171 lbs.; Bristol, England, 121,924 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 1,021 lbs.; Christiania, Norway,

50,000 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 53,265 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 961,729 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,350 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 25,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 82,570 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,514 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 59,072 lbs.; Havre, France, 13,813 lbs.; Hull, England, 193,130 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 415,069 lbs.; London, England, 25,450 lbs.; Manchester, England, 10,687 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 3,000 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 410 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 584 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 310 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,176 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 130,597 lbs.

HAMS.—Avonmouth, England, 63,005 lbs.; Bridgetown, Barbados, 170 lbs.; Bristol, England, 19,875 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 7,340 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 609 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 19,967 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 8,684 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 1,012 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 548,207 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,985 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,339 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,889 lbs.; Hull, England, 319,513 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 3,310 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 240,784 lbs.; London, England, 67,800 lbs.; Manchester, England, 20,250 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 2,253 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,553 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 759 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 310 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,895 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 17,500 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 20,400 lbs.; Bogota, Colombia, 19,797 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 705,144 lbs.; Bridgetown, Barbados, 8,170 lbs.; Bristol, England, 198,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 3,581 lbs.; Cairo, Egypt, 1,760 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,500 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 37,494 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 1,500 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,600 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 204,151 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 945,594 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 2,416 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 14,933 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 8,400 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 220,739 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 88,963 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,700 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,110 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 139,522 lbs.; Havre, France, 1,280,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 398,686 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,160 lbs.; Kobe, Japan, 4,200 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 52,850 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 93,145 lbs.; London, England, 70,000 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 91,449 lbs.; Manchester, England, 323,263 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 7,510 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 12,924 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 20,192 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 54,015 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 69,932 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 11,725 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 12,000 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Puerto Barrios, C. A., 158 gals. **PORK.**—Bridgetown, W. I., 90 bbls., 11 tes.; Cristobal, Panama, 45 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 85 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3¼ bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3¼ bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 55 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 15 bbls., 51 tes.; Nassau, Bahamas, 44 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 486 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 13 bbls.

FRESH PORK.—Liverpool, England, 86,134 lbs.

PORK SNOOTS.—Guadeloupe, W. I., 77½ bbls.

PORK TAILS.—Georgetown, British Guiana, 50 bbls., 5 tes.

SAUSAGE.—Barcelona, Spain, 25 pkgs.; Bordeaux, France 410 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 195 pkgs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3cs.; Havana, Cuba, 200 cs.; 50 bxs.; St. Johns, N. F., 5 pkgs.

BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGE MATERIAL
BONELESS CUTS—DRIED BEEF—PROVISIONS
PEERLESS PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY
U. S. Yards: Chicago, Ill.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to April 8, 1915:

CURED BEEF.—Bridgetown, W. I., 63½ bbls.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 pkgs.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 20 bbls., 11 pkgs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 160 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 164 tes., 75 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3¼ bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 18½ bbls., 21 pkgs.; Liverpool, England, 360,641 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 16 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 195 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 20 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Cristobal, Panama, 104,558 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 49,990 lbs.; Havre, France, 4,553,708 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 212,770 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Aarhus, Denmark, 300 tes.; Cairo, Egypt, 50 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 2,774 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 250 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Belize, British Honduras, 1,700 lbs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 15,270 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,100 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,380 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,375 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3,185 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Bogota, Columbia, 11,720 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 9,314 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 9,608 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 201,130 lbs.

CANNED MEATS.—Cienfuegos, Cuba, 357 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 47 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 675 cs.; Hull, England, 50 cs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 32 cs.; Liverpool, England, 300 cs.; London, England, 6,425 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 74 cs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 20 cs.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to April 8, 1915:

BUTTER.—Bridgetown, W. I., 761 lbs.; Bristol, England, 15,700 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,300 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 7,933 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 6,148 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 13,000 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,617 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,286 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 5,619 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,088 lbs.

EGGS.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 134 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 40 cs.

CHEESE.—Bridgetown, W. I., 800 lbs.; Bristol, England, 95,956 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,220 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 136,039 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,241 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 771 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 1,328 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 94,410 lbs.; London, England, 148,569 lbs.; Manchester, England, 50,850 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,244 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 763 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, April 15, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Bacon and Butter. Boxes.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Arabic, Liverpool	199	3454	200	128	75	4643		
Cymrie, Liverpool		652		65	346			
Philadelphia, Liverpool	443	1143		85	100	50		
Philadelphia, London		666				3350		
Marengo, Hull		537			5	115	5701	
Canning, Manchester	25			20		765		
Virgil, Manchester	2000	20				370	100	
Chicago City, Bristol	40	250	691			2625		
Transylvania, Glasgow	100	1145		88	505	1780		
Noordam, Rotterdam	1260	400			885			
Soestdyk, Rotterdam	1967	3985						
Kristianafjord, Bergen	275	1610		25	1680	500		
Kentucky, Copenhagen	200	300			1100			
Ville de Paris, Havre					25			
Niagara, Bordeaux		2573						
Chicago, Bordeaux					475	6380		
Cretic, Genoa	1500		300			350		
River Orontes, Genoa			300			670		
Total	3233	10274	693	13491	500	386	30	5676

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 21, 1915.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$2.25@2.50, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$2.10 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c., basis 48 per cent.; silex, \$15@20 ton 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 ton 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1¾c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 2½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 23@25c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 12@15c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 11@12c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 13c. per lb.; genuine lagos palm oil, 12c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 11½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8¾c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10¼@10¾c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 12½@13½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@7½c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¼@6¾c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 6¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.50c. per lb.

House grease, 5¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9@9½c. per lb.; brown grease, 6c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¾c. per lb.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 22.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 16½@17½c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; city dressed pigs, 10½c.; city steam lard, 9½c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½@16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; skinned shoulders, 10c.; Boston butts, 11c.; boneless butts, 12@12½c.; neck ribs, 4c.; spareribs, 9c.; lean trimmings, 11½c.; regular trimmings, 8c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 7c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 5c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10@10½c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 22.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 8@20 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¾@10¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11@11½c.

Picnie Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8@8½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7¾@8½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¾@7¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¾@7¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7¾@8c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7¾@7¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¼@7¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¼@7¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¼@16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 17, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending April 17, 1915.	Week ending April 18, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to April 17, 1915.
United Kingdom	63	307	5,429
Continent	25	197	2,079
So. & Cen. Am.	400	110	4,351
West Indies	536	2,697	25,328
Br. No. Am. Col.	345		11,033
Other countries			15
Total	1,378	3,311	48,265

MEATS, LBS.		
United Kingdom	11,357,875	3,983,900
Continent	2,538,150	431,375
So. & Cen. Am.	54,625	8,000
West Indies	21,600	221,675
Br. No. Am. Col.		78,275
Other countries		32,000
Total	14,272,250	4,644,950

LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom	4,273,600	2,558,562
Continent	3,228,540	2,453,640
So. & Cen. Am.	622,000	50,520
West Indies	364,700	454,100
Br. No. Am. Col.		13,000
Other countries		18,900
Total	8,488,840	5,545,722

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.
New York	1,245	6,237,000
Boston	63	4,297,650
New Orleans	70	32,000
Galveston		13,000
Portland, Me.		838,000
St. John, N. B.		2,847,000
Total	1,378	14,272,250
Previous week	1,567	13,519,975
Two weeks ago	2,973	24,066,075
Cor. week last y'r	3,311	4,644,950

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New York	1,245	6,237,000
Boston	63	4,297,650
New Orleans	70	32,000
Galveston		13,000
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Total	1,378	14,272,250
Previous week	1,567	13,519,975
Two weeks ago	2,973	24,066,075
Cor. week last y'r	3,311	4,644,950

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '14, to April 17, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	9,653,000	11,868,400	Dec. 2,215,400
Meats, lbs.	304,154,000	164,953,000	Inc. 141,201,570
Lard, lbs.	298,386,268	162,555,430	Inc. 81,830,838

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Pork, barrels	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Bacon	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Canned meats	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Lard, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Tallow	60sh.	60sh.	125c.	160sh.
Cottonseed oil	70sh.	65sh.	125c.	160sh.
Oil Cake	45sh.	45sh.	80c.	75c.
Butter	100sh.	90sh.	150c.	150c.
No rates to Hamburg.				

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A fair business has passed during the week. During the first few days about 300 drums of City specials were taken on the basis of 7c. and later other inquiries were noted, but buyers did not seem to be anxious. The feeling in the trade is that the basis will be maintained for the time being and raised in the event of a betterment in the export demand. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the production of tallow during the next several weeks, some authorities looking forward to a fairly liberal output, while others anticipate rather light manufacturing. The advent of hot weather will also lead to talk of the inadvisability of holding tallow.

Export bids in the market at present are not receiving much consideration. On the other hand, there has been no appreciable increase in the supplies of foreign stuffs reaching this side. Freight conditions are still alluded to as against trade of importance. The London auction sale resulted in sales of 500 casks of 2,143 offered, the basis being 6d. to 1d. lower.

Prime city tallow locally is quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. nominal, and city specials at 7c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—Slight further advances have been paid with offerings rather limited. A further foreign inquiry has been claimed. The market is quoted at 9¼c.

OLEO OIL.—Trading continues without feature and the market is nominal. Extras are quoted at 12¾@14c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASES.—Interest in the market has been very quiet. Values are slightly easier due to moderate domestic interest and very limited foreign trade. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5½@6c. nom.; bone, 5¾@6c. nom.; house, 5¾@6c. nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very quiet, and with small trade values have eased. The offerings are very small, however, and it is very difficult to get offerings to arrive. Quoted: Ceylon, 12¼@14c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 10¼@10¾c.; shipment, —.

PALM OIL.—The market is dull and a little easier with demand in very limited volume. Offerings from abroad are small and difficulties in getting supplies continue serious. Prime red spot, —; to arrive, 10½@11c.; Lagos, spot, 12@12½c.; to arrive, 10½c.; palm kernel, 12c.; shipment, 11½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is nominal but about steady. For 20 cold test, 95@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—Values are steady with a quiet trade. Prices quoted at \$6.50 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Supplies are moderate and values are very steadily held. Offerings from the Far East are limited. Spot is quoted at 6½@6¾c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 24,094 quarters last week, and 7,869 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 5,049 sheep and 5,501 lambs last week. There were no receipts of any kind.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to April 23, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 66,989 quarters; to the Continent, 58,432 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 72,939 quarters; to the Continent, 12,838 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending April 17, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 5,064,800 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 9½ cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 1,675,400 pounds, value averaged 10½ cents per pound.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 15.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.76¼
Cable transfers	4.79¼
Demand sterling	4.79
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.75¾
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.74¾
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.33¾
Bankers' cables	5.32
Bankers' checks	5.32½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	82¼
Cable transfers	82½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	38¾@38¾
Bankers' sight	39¾—1-32
Copenhagen—	
Checks	25.15

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1915.—The market for ammoniates continues about unchanged, with rather more trading, both for prompt and near future shipment. Producers are rather less anxious to sell at inside prices as a rule, though there have been a few trades made on confidential terms, probably a shade under the nominal market price. We quote blood as \$2.45 and 2.50 per unit, and high-grade ground tankage at \$2.30 and 10c. The lower grades of unground tankage have been selling around \$2 and 10c., with occasional sales as low as \$1.90 and 10c., though lots selling below \$2 are likely to be of less desirable quality.

The situation seems to indicate the possibility of stronger prices in the near future, provided the situation in the South improves as regards prospects for the enlarged use of fertilizer in that territory. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18. The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 22.—Crude cottonseed oil, 42c. bid, with sales still limited to occasional tanks. Meal and hull business now generally in car load lots to feeders.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 22.—Crude cottonseed oil, 41½c.; market dull. Meal \$25, f. o. b. mills for 7½ per cent. ammonia; very little demand. Hulls neglected.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 22.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude, 43c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$26.75@27 per short ton. Hulls, \$7@7.25 loose. Very few transactions. Quotations nominal.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 22.—Texas prime crude cottonseed oil, 41c. bid, 41½c. asked; stocks greatly reduced by recent sales. Prime meal, 8 per cent., \$27.50; 7½ per cent. meal, \$26.75, short ton, tagged, new Orleans. Loose hulls, \$7; sacked hulls, \$9, here.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 21, 1915.—Since our last report the market has been quite active, both as to volume of trading as well as fluctuations. From the closing prices of April 7 the market moved up some 8 to 10 points, the advance being checked on the 12th. From the high levels of this day the market declined almost daily on heavy selling by refiners against purchases of both crude and bleachable refined oil from Texas mills. This forced selling by the Texas mills, principally of bleachable refined oil, distorted the whole situation and, due to the fact that virtually all of these holdings were unloaded within the short period of ten days, naturally heavy sacrifices were made.

The decline in the New York market could not be checked until the 16th, after declines of some 21 to 32 points had been scored, in which the May delivery suffered the heaviest. During this period, however, Texas bleachable oil declined about 40 points. After the most anxious sellers had been closed out and this selling pressure released, the New York market immediately firmed up again. All during this Texas liquidation the consuming demand had been good, but not vigorous enough to absorb the heavy offerings. This demand has continued right along on quite a liberal basis,

and due to this fact the market has since moved up again to very nearly the high prices scored on the 12th.

The crude markets during the past interval were fairly active. From 5.60 basis Southeast crude the market moved up to 5.67, then declined to 5.47, and has since recovered all of the decline, with 5.67 again being quoted.

Based on surrounding conditions, the cotton oil market looks too low. Foreign oils are all higher than at this time last year. Domestic oils are about unchanged. May lard in Chicago is selling at a higher figure than at this time last year, whereas cotton oil is actually selling all the way from 40 to 80 points lower. The high price of corn must certainly have forced hogs on the market during the past five to six months, which cer-

JOINT CRUSHERS' CONVENTIONS.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has decided to change the dates for its annual convention, which was to have been held at Old Point Comfort, Va., on June 8 and 9. There will now be a joint convention of the North and South Carolina associations, to be held at Old Point Comfort on June 22, 23 and 24, and the plan is to have a big gathering and a big time. The idea has taken hold well and the prospects are for a record-breaking gathering.

GEORGIA CRUSHERS AT TYBEE.

The annual convention of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia will be held at Tybee Island, Ga., on June 14, 15 and 16. This was decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association held on Tuesday of this week at Atlanta. Secretary E. P. Chivers reports that the prospects are for the usual delightful outing and profitable business sessions. The Georgia Association is one of the largest and liveliest of the State organizations.

COVEY GOES TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Charles A. Covey of Eufaula, Ala., former president of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, has gone to Charlotte, N. C., to assume the management of the plant of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. at that point. Mr. Covey is one of the best-known crushers in the Southeast, and had a good deal to do with the growth of the Alabama association to its present rank as one of the leading organizations in the industry. His loss will be felt in Alabama.

NEW AUGUSTA COTTON OIL MILL.

It is reported from Augusta, Ga., that operations are now under way for the erection of another large cottonseed oil mill, the site containing six acres of land on the Savannah road and belt line, between O'Keefe's and the Planters Oil Company. The ground was broken last week and it is understood the work will be rushed to completion. The mill will cost between \$125,000 and \$150,000 and will be as large as any in the city, with the exception of the Buckeye, operating six presses. The building will be of frame and concrete construction. A novel feature is the fact that plans have been most carefully guarded, and even now the real owners of the enterprise are not known in Augusta.

19th Annual Convention

of the

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association

will be head at

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

May 17, 18 and 19

Get Ready to Go!

tainly must mean smaller shipments later. So from the supply standpoint lard prices will probably do better ultimately.

Taking a comparison of values between this year and last year of cotton oil and lard, also competing oils, there certainly is more room for improvement in the price of cotton oil. As stated right along, cotton oil at 7c. per pound can hardly be called excessive.

	Closing Apr. 7.				Closing Apr. 21.	
	Bid.	Asked.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
April	\$6.65	\$6.68	\$6.75	\$6.46	\$6.70	\$7.00
May	6.72	6.73	6.80	6.48	6.70	6.72
July	6.90	7.00	7.07	6.80	6.90	7.00
August	7.11	7.12	7.18	6.64	7.10	7.12
September ..	7.21	7.22	7.30	7.06	7.21	7.23
October	7.21	7.23	7.28	7.07	7.22	7.25

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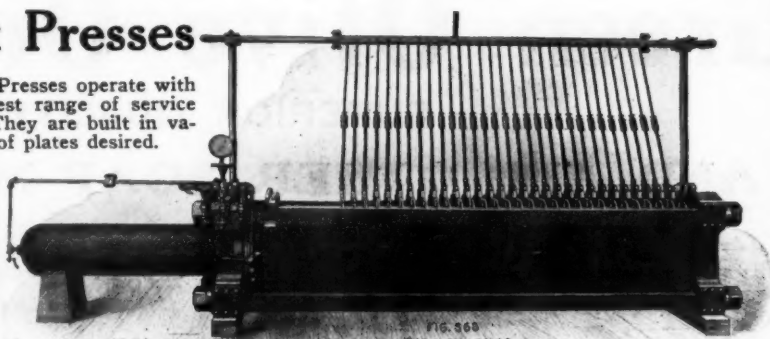


FIG. 363
THE H.P. MFG. CO.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Steadier Tone Prevails—Southern Offerings Absorbed—Trade Awaiting Developments—May Tenders—Favorable Cotton Crop Advancement.

The downward movement recently in evidence in the cotton oil market was short lived, and during the past several days a slightly steadier tone has prevailed. Yet the advances resulted in frequent liquidation. That large interests in the trade are not anxious for a decided change of quotations is evident. It is really surprising that values move within circumscribed limits in view of the great divergence of opinion.

There are authorities in close touch with the consuming and supplying divisions who say that they earnestly look forward to 6c. cotton oil here at New York. On the other hand, equally prominent interests assert that before the summer is over spot oil will rise to the 8½c. basis, and if the cotton plant meets with adverse conditions the basis will be further raised.

No initiative in speculative quarters is apparent, however. The declines in the lard market have not had a great deal of influence, nor has the advance in cotton received other than casual attention. The

claim has been made that a material change in the status of the oil market will be witnessed next month; presumably this will be based on the reception accorded to deliveries on May contracts.

First tender day for May deliveries will be the 28th inst., and opinions have not been altered as to the probable tenders. It is believed that notices for more than 30,000 bbls. of oil will be issued, and while some refiners will distribute large quantities, other refiners are expected to care for close to 25,000 bbls. If previous months are to be taken as a criterion, the passing of the notices will not be accompanied with any decided upheaval in the market, although there may be some further scattered liquidation for outsiders.

The consuming trade has been without special feature. Home and foreign buying indicates that users of oil are not imbued with the idea that there is going to be a scarcity before the next crop, or that a substantial advance is imminent. The aggregate distribution of oil does not seem to be disappointing, however, and there is no undue pressure in the spot oil market.

Seemingly, the total absorption for consumers has made it possible for crude oil mills to receive better prices of late. It developed

that the surplus holdings of oil in Texas were gradually taken by the large companies, while in the Southeast the mills were disinclined to sell very much oil. There is further talk of a fresh movement of crude to come from the crush of late seed, but in previous seasons the amount of seed left for crushing purposes after cotton planting failed to vitally affect the situation.

As far as the confidence of consumers is concerned, it might be said that little consideration is given to the possibility of values being maintained during the summer season by the holders of oil, if not raised by them, regardless of a prospective fair carry over. Earlier in the year it was contended that refiners would be willing to keep a surplus at the end of this summer on account of the reduced cotton area in the South and the frugal use of fertilizer which virtually assure a cotton production under that of a year ago. How great this loss will be naturally depends upon the weather condition and to the final area.

During the week the weather has been conducive to active planting and of very few complaints. Latest estimates as to the amount of cotton land under cultivation suggest a decrease from last year of from 10 to 20 per

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SUGGESTIONS ON THE FERTILIZER SITUATION

What to Use Under Present Abnormal Supply Conditions

By Dr. A. M. Soule, President Georgia College of Agriculture.

A ton of fair-grade cottonseed meal contains approximately 123 pounds of nitrogen, 50 pounds of phosphoric acid and 40 pounds of potash. In other words, a ton of cottonseed meal contains about three times as much nitrogen, one-third as much phosphoric acid and as much potash as a ton of 8-2-2 fertilizer.

Of course, it is not a well-balanced plant food, as we interpret the needs of soils and crops at the present time. It contains a surplus of nitrogen, is deficient in phosphoric acid, and especially for truck crops is low in potash.

In view of the extremely high price which potash now commands, and the scarcity of the supply, the question naturally arises as to how cottonseed meal can be used to the best advantage in combination with acid phosphate as a source of fertilizer for our field crops during the present season.

Those who may not have studied this question will probably be surprised on examining the situation to find, comparatively speaking, how good a combination may be obtained for ordinary farm crops by combining 1,000 pounds of cottonseed meal containing 6.18 per cent. of nitrogen, 2.5 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. of potash, with 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate containing not less than 16 per cent. of available phosphoric acid.

It will be seen that this combination would contain 61.8 pounds of nitrogen, 185 pounds of phosphoric acid and 20 pounds of potash. Reduced to a percentage basis, this formula would contain 9.2 per cent. of available phosphoric acid, 3.09 per cent. of available nitrogen and .1 per cent. of potash.

This would make a very good formula to use at the rate of 300 pounds and upwards per acre under such crops as corn and cotton. Five hundred pounds of this mixture would be regarded as a very valuable application for such crops, especially when used in two applications, the first to be applied at the rate of 300 pounds per acre when the crop is planted, and the balance used as a side application about the middle of the growing season.

Of course, some will argue that this formula is low in potash, which must be admitted, and it is unfortunate that there is no

practical way by which this difficulty can be remedied in an economic and satisfactory manner. Under the circumstances this combination seems to offer one of the most desirable means of fertilizing farm lands in the South during the present year.

In this connection it is well to recall that the results obtained on the test plants located in various parts of Georgia show that, of all the elements, nitrogen seems to be the most needed, while next to nitrogen comes phosphoric acid. It will be observed that this formula supplies these elements in liberal amounts. In fact, it is doubtful, with the average content of vegetable matter present in Georgia soils, whether a formula containing over 3 per cent. of nitrogen can be used with any considerable profit under corn or cotton, and probably 9 to 10 per cent. of phosphoric acid is all of this element which it will be advisable to use until our lands are further enriched with humus derived from yard manures or the turning under of green leguminous crops.

Of course, the above is only one of several combinations of these two materials which might be suggested, and which can be used to advantage under Southern conditions. A combination of 800 pounds of meal and 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate might answer very well in some localities, particularly on the sandy lands of South Georgia, where a rather high percentage of phosphoric acid has proven profitable under corn and cotton.

This formula would contain 49 pounds of nitrogen, 212 pounds of phosphoric acid and 16 pounds of potash per ton. Its percentage composition would be 2.4 per cent. of nitro-

gen, 10.6 per cent. of phosphoric acid and .8 per cent. of potash. This formula would be low in nitrogen for sandy soil locations, but this difficulty would be easily overcome by top-dressing corn and cotton with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda at the proper time during the growing season.

On the other hand, a combination of 1,200 pounds of cottonseed meal and 800 pounds of acid phosphate would produce a formula running relatively high in nitrogen, but still containing a fair amount of phosphoric acid. This combination would carry about 84 pounds of nitrogen, 154 pounds of phosphoric acid and 24 pounds of potash. The percentage composition would be 4.2 per cent. of nitrogen, 7.7 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 1.2 per cent. of potash.

This formula would answer very well for use on many truck crops where the season of growth is relatively long and sustained production is desired. Of course, a formula such as this would naturally be low in potash for truck soils, but if potash maintains a prohibitive price and is also scarce and difficult to obtain, the trucker's best chance of securing a profitable return from his labor lies in the emphasis of nitrogen and phosphorus in his fertilizers, as has already been pointed out.

The facts set forth are worthy of the careful consideration of all who are interested in the fertilization of our major farm crops. The suggestions above can be utilized to advantage in the preparation of formulas which under the circumstances may be counted on to prove fairly satisfactory, and which probably can be prepared and applied to the average crop at as reasonable a cost as mixtures derived from other combinations of plant food elements.

There is no reason why fertilizers of this kind cannot be prepared and applied as cheap-

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ly as ever before, with the assurances that they will give a fairly satisfactory return. The farmer should consider well as to what policy he will adopt with reference to the use of fertilizers. It is not advisable that he should run ahead over ears in debt.

On the other hand, it is doubtful whether good practice advises the complete elimination of fertilizers, as has been suggested by so many. Because a complete fertilizer of the standard grade formerly used cannot be obtained, the farmer should not conclude that it will not pay him to use any fertilizer at all. Radical changes in policy on the farm as elsewhere are likely to prove destructive.

It would appear that the suggestions contained in this article offer a solution of the fertilizer problem in so far as many farmers are concerned in a manner which should prove eminently satisfactory.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—As Secretary Chivers, of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association says, this article is very appropriate right at this time, when the farmers are fertilizing their land and potatoes are so scarce on account of the embargo placed on this material by the German Government. The facts here outlined will be of great benefit not only to the oil mills in disposing of their meal, but will also materially assist the planters, if called to their attention.)

NEED BETTER PRESS CLOTH RULES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., April 19, 1915.—We give below results of tests on nine samples of press cloth which we have collected from manufacturers and users. It is our opinion that all honest manufacturers and all wide-awake users of cloth will be benefited by the placing of press cloth rules on a definite specification basis. We base this opinion on watching the introduction and operation of specifications on a great variety of materials.

We offer these tests to those interested for comparison and suggestions. Copies of these figures have been submitted to each manufacturer and mill who furnished us at our request with samples, and they have been advised which samples came from their plant. We do not feel at liberty to advise them or any one else the name or source of any of the other samples, as this might bring out unjust criticism or do some one an injury. We suggest, however, that these figures be used for comparison with our reports on samples submitted to us in the future. Reports on such work sent in will as usual be considered confidential, and the sole property of those paying for the work.

There seem to be a great many unexplained variations in press cloth costs per ton of seed. Manufacturers as well as users seem to be unable to account for results, good and bad, obtained. We note wide variations in almost all tests, and believe it is reasonable to suppose that there must be a figure for each item which spells highest efficiency so far as that item goes.

For instance, at a given price per pound and with a given amount of money, one can buy only about two thirds as many press cloth lengths of No. 4 as of No. 1, and yet probably both sellers and users could be found that would claim either cloth in question superior.

We realize that the final test of press cloth is its cost per ton of seed worked, but judging by this test is like locking the barn after the horse is stolen. We hope to work with the manufacturers and users in making suf-

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.
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COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

May 17, 18, 19, Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Birmingham, Ala.

May 26, 27, 28, Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Pensacola, Fla.

June 2, 3, 4, Inter State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Atlanta, Ga.

June 14, 15, 16, Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Tybee Island, Ga.

June 22, 23, 24, North and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Associations, Old Point Comfort, Va. Joint convention.

June 23, 24, 25, Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Galveston, Tex.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

ficient tests so that it will not be necessary to wait for cost per ton of seed worked to determine the value of press cloth.

Our next bulletin will probably go into a

further discussion of results presented herewith.

Twenty linear inches of full width of cloth are required for these tests.

Samples of press cloth:

	Sample number.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oil, per cent.....	2.30	15.0	2.13	14.13	7.37	7.67	5.37	4.0	
Weight (lbs. per linear foot).....	.842	1.227	1.085	1.305	1.167	1.195	.982	.952	.821
Per cent. of yarn, by weight, 1 to selvage	23.40	29.07	31.87	25.50	16.73	16.20	24.60	28.37	33.25
Tests made warpwise = to selvage:									
Tensile strength full width of cloth 14"	8920	9490	8920	9650	9620	12970	11110	10010	7120
Elongation per cent.....	1.11	1.09	1.26	1.90	.97	.87	1.60	1.08	.47
Ply	9-1p	8-1p	4-1p	8-1p	9-1p	6-1p	7-1p	10-1p	9-1p
Twist per inch.....	3.1	2.8	2.1	3.3	3.1	1.2	3.5	4.3	.9
Twist per inch single yarn.....	3.0	8.3	3.0	8.0	5.5	1.5	5.5	2.0	2.7
Average length of hair.....	4.3"	3.8"	5.8"	4.1"	4.6"	6.0"	4.0"	5.8"	2.2"
Ash per cent.....	1.38	3.10	1.95	3.15	3.29	1.15	3.79	2.41	2.33
Tests made filling wise, 1 to selvage:									
Tensile strength—14".....	4580	7350	6380*	6940	4420	5160	6680	5920	4600
Elongation, per cent.....	.32	.62	.43	1.16	1.54	1.53	.54	.32	.43
Ply large yarn.....	6-4p	6	6-1p	6	6	7-1p	6	4-3p	6
Composed of	{ 5-3p 1-1p			{ 5-3p 1-1p	{ 5-3p 1-1p		{ 5-2p 1-3p		{ 5-3p 1-1p
Twist of large yarn.....	.8	.4	1.2	.4	1.6	.9	.9	1.4	1.3
Twist of smaller yarn.....	3.4	3.8		8.8	4.0		{ 4.1 4.7	3.1	3.7
Twist of single yarn.....	1.6	6.7	1.5	7.5	4.0	1.8	2.6	6.0	1.5
Average length of hair.....	3.9"	3.6"	5.7"	7.7"	5.6"	7.1"	6.4"	5.5"	2.4"
Ash per cent.....	1.50	3.14	1.95	2.73	2.60	.86	3.57	2.05	2.04

*Filling slipped out before ultimate strength was reached.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 23.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.50 nom.; Middle West, \$9.85@9.95; city steam, 9½c.; refined Continent, \$10.80; South American, \$11; Brazil, kegs, \$12; compound, 7½@7¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 23.—Copro fabrique, 100 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 80 fr.; edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 23.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 100s.; shoulders, square, 49s.; New York, 48s.; picnic, 44s.; hams, long, 60s.; American cut, 58s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s. 6d.; long clear, 64s. 6d.; short backs, 56s.; bellies, clear, 59s. Lard, spot prime, 51s. 9d.; American refined contract, 52s.; 28-lb. boxes, 52s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 35s.; choice, 39s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 95s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 36s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The provision market was firmer and quiet. Hogs were steady and receipts moderate.

Stearine.

Trading was again quiet with values steady at 9½c. for oleo.

Tallow.

The market was quiet and about steady. City was quoted at 6½c. nom., and specials 7c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Prices were a little firmer early with light offerings, but later reacted with trade quiet. Market closed 3 to 6 advance. Sales, 4,200 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.63 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$5.60 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$6.65@6.95; May, \$6.63@6.65; June, \$6.80@6.84; July, \$6.95@6.96; August, \$7.07@7.09; September, \$7.17@7.18; October, \$7.17@7.21; November, \$6.88@7.03; good off oil, \$6.50@6.75; off oil, \$6.40@6.65; red off oil, \$6.25@6.55; winter oil, \$7.10@8; summer white oil, \$6.80@7.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 23.—Hog market slow and steady. Bulk of prices, \$7.40@7.60; light, \$7.35@7.80; mixed, \$7.25@7.70; heavy, \$6.90@7.55; rough heavy, \$6.90@7.10; Yorkers, \$7.70@7.80; pigs, \$6.55@7; cattle steady, most steers 15@20c. above a week ago; heaves, \$6.15@8.70; cows and heifers, \$3@8.50; Texas steers, \$5.60@6.80; Western, \$5.65@7.50. Sheep market prospects steady; native, \$7.50@8.35; yearlings, \$8.25@9.75; lambs, \$8.40@10.60; Western, \$8.50@10.80.

Kansas City, April 23.—Hogs slow, at \$7.25@7.50.

South Omaha, April 23.—Hogs steady, at \$7.20@7.40.

Sioux City, April 23.—Hogs strong, at \$7.15@7.30.

Buffalo, April 23.—Hogs lower; on sale, 4,800, at \$7.90@8.10.

Louisville, April 23.—Hogs lower, at \$7.45@7.65.

Indianapolis, April 23.—Hogs steady, at \$7.75@7.90.

St. Joseph, April 23.—Hogs steady, at \$7.40@7.45.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,837	24,000	10,914
Swift & Co.	7,121	8,600	10,622
S. & S. Co.	4,204	6,900	7,223
Morris & Co.	4,832	7,500	5,710
Hammond Packing Co.	1,905	5,600	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	721	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	779	5,000	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,200 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 6,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,300 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 3,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,500 hogs; others, 3,700 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,002	5,924	5,895
Fowler Packing Co.	479	...	2,716
S. & S. Co.	2,057	5,612	4,191
Swift & Co.	3,047	4,701	6,873
Cudahy Packing Co.	658	5,340	461
Morris & Co.	3,418	4,476	4,925
Blount	22	2,351	...
Independent Packing Co.	222	...	250
Schwartz, Bolen & Co.	17	3,616	...
Others	230	368	102

B. Balling, 33 cattle; Hell Packing Co., 550 hogs; I. Meyer, 262 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 176 cattle and 328 hogs; New York Butchers, 378 cattle; M. Rice, 4,082 hogs; E. Storm, 59 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 362 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 61 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,458	4,863	3,026
Swift & Co.	2,955	6,700	11,516
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,212	8,202	11,462
Armour & Co.	2,597	7,994	12,444
Swartz & Co.	...	5,065	...
J. W. Murphy	...	13,818	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 86 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 34 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 22 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 539 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,097	5,741	1,880
Swift & Co.	2,142	5,026	3,139
Armour & Co.	1,718	5,638	2,271
St. Louis D. B. Co.	324	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	1,030	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	111	258	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	561	...
Krey Packing Co.	7	140	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	5	...	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	9	168	...

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 17, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	32,463
Kansas City	12,439
Omaha	10,450
St. Joseph	4,096
Cudahy	5,521
Sioux City	3,442
New York and Jersey City	7,415
Fort Worth	5,765
Philadelphia	3,287
Pittsburgh	1,215
Denver	961
Oklahoma City	3,334
Cincinnati	3,785

HOGS.

Chicago	58,467
Kansas City	30,245
Omaha	26,271
St. Joseph	20,450
Cudahy	18,724
Sioux City	12,735
Ottumwa	8,600
Cedar Rapids	5,768
New York and Jersey City	25,034
Fort Worth	6,600
Philadelphia	5,597
Pittsburgh	9,831
Denver	3,633
Oklahoma City	9,153
Cincinnati	14,410

SHEEP.

Chicago	44,805
Kansas City	24,888
Omaha	34,467
St. Joseph	15,327
Cudahy	200
Sioux City	1,184
New York and Jersey City	17,357
Fort Worth	8,994
Philadelphia	6,812
Pittsburgh	1,462
Denver	3,887
Oklahoma City	1,705

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	6,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	500	700
Omaha	100	4,000	1,900
St. Louis	200	3,500	...
St. Joseph	200	900	...
St. Paul	200	2,000	800
Oklahoma City	100	500	...
Fort Worth	100	500	...
Milwaukee	...	3,932	...
Denver	1,200	...	...
Wichita	...	566	...
Louisville	50	585	50
Detroit	...	250	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Indianapolis	100	2,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	300
Cincinnati	100	1,400	400
Buffalo	200	2,600	1,800
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
New York	263	1,084	954
Toronto, Canada	5	229	...

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1915.

Chicago	15,000	22,000	12,000
Kansas City	10,000	11,000	7,000
Omaha	5,500	9,000	11,000
St. Louis	2,800	9,000	2,900
St. Joseph	...	3,100	...
Sioux City	4,500	2,000	400
St. Paul	3,100	8,000	50
Oklahoma City	750	1,000	50
Fort Worth	2,000	1,500	4,500
Milwaukee	50	4,680	...
Denver	1,300	7,000	400
Louisville	350	1,067	550
Detroit	...	425	...
Cudahy	...	7,100	...
Wichita	...	191	...
Indianapolis	1,000	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,350	6,800	6,600
Cincinnati	...	5,377	...
Buffalo	4,800	16,000	...
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	2,774	13,344	5,828
Toronto, Canada	1,877	340	34

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1915.

Chicago	5,000	14,000	13,000
Kansas City	5,000	10,000	5,500
Omaha	5,200	11,000	8,300
St. Louis	2,800	7,600	1,500
St. Joseph	1,700	4,000	7,000
Sioux City	2,000	5,000	...
St. Paul	3,300	6,500	400
Oklahoma City	300	2,500	800
Fort Worth	1,500	1,500	200
Milwaukee	300	959	100
Denver	600	300	600
Louisville	50	233	260
Detroit	...	380	...
Cudahy	...	4,000	...
Wichita	...	2,598	...
Indianapolis	1,100	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	...
Cincinnati	200	1,861	300
Buffalo	200	2,000	1,800
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,000
New York	508	3,830	3,831
Toronto, Canada	718	1,887	14

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915.

Chicago	18,000	25,000	17,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,500	8,000
Omaha	5,800	10,000	6,700
St. Louis	2,300	7,200	900
St. Joseph	1,300	3,300	5,000
Sioux City	1,600	5,000	300
St. Paul	1,700	3,500	2,400
Oklahoma City	500	1,800	900
Fort Worth	2,500	2,500	1,000
Milwaukee	50	8,542	200
Denver	200	300	...
Louisville	100	1,200	500
Detroit	...	3,540	...
Cudahy	...	600	...
Wichita	...	1,353	...
Indianapolis	750	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	300
Cincinnati	400	2,980	200
Buffalo	175	2,000	2,400
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,000
New York	1,888	5,736	4,284
Toronto, Canada	720	2,076	63

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

Chicago	4,300	20,000	14,000
Kansas City	1,200	4,500	600
Omaha	4,100	10,500	4,000
St. Louis	1,500	6,000	1,300
St. Joseph	1,900	4,300	...
Sioux City	...	5,000	...
St. Paul	...	4,800	...
Milwaukee	...	1,837	...
Louisville	...	1,256	...
Detroit	...	3,500	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	1,261	...
Indianapolis	...	6,000	...
Cincinnati	300	3,200	200
Buffalo	250	1,600	2,200
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	1,100	...	2,624

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1915.

Chicago	1,500	14,000	5,000
Kansas City	700	2,500	5,000
Omaha	900	7,000	8,300
St. Louis	800	6,800	900
St. Joseph	200	2,300	...
Sioux City	900	4,000	400
Fort Worth	800	600	...
St. Paul	2,700	7,500	300
Oklahoma City	...	700	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

With several selections of April packer hides sold at 20c., and this price refused for the May take-off, the market may be called active and buoyant. Hides today are the leather trade barometer. Packers and dealers are quick to sense the coming situation and are by their actions predicting higher price levels.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—About 100,000 packer hides were traded in the past week at steady to stronger figures. Advances were paid on the April slaughter largely, but some of the mid-winter hides were sold at rates not realized recently. Heavy native steers received about the most attention of any packer hide selection. Several sales, aggregating 9,000 February and March kill were effected at 19c. Bids at 19½c. were subsequently made and refused for such slaughter, sellers demanding 19½c. now. A like quantity of January native steers were moved in several transactions at 19½c. A couple of thousand April native steers sold at 19½c. early in the week and later two killers cleared out about 11,000 April hides at top rate of 20c. One seller says he refused 20c. for his April and asks 20½c. for them. Heavy Texas steers were taken from two killers at the new rate of 20c., about 20,000 April slaughter at all points. Bids at 19½c. were frequently declined throughout the week for these hides. A large outside packer sold a couple of cars, March and April heavy and light Texas steers at 19c. There were no lights and extreme lights reported moved, but sellers talk 19½c. and 19c. respectively for them. Butt branded steers moved at 19c. for 4,000 April slaughter. One packer made the sale. Other sellers say they have declined that figure and want it for their midwinter goods. Some ask 19½c. for April kill. Colorado steers were moved at 18½c. for about six cars of March take-off. More are available at that rate for such slaughter, and 19c. is talked for the April production. Branded cows were taken at 19½c. for one packer's January, February and March production of about 20,000 hides. Another killer moved his April branded cows at the new figure of 20c. Heavy native cows sold at 19c. for several trades aggregating 5,500 February, March slaughter. April goods are held at 19½c. A couple of cars of December, January, February and March kosher heavy native cows sold at 19c. Light native cows sold at 19c. for 4,000 February and March slaughter. Later, 2,500 similar kill sold at 19½c. About 3,500 April light cows were taken at 19½c. Sellers are now talking up to 20c. for this selection. Bids at 19½c. are reported for clearance trade in midwinter hides, and 19½c. is firmly asked. Native bulls were not sold. Most sellers are sold out of this selection and the market is considered nominal at 16@17c. as to quality and seller. Branded bulls are also quiet and quoted nominally at 15@16c. for business as to quality, salting and slaughtering point.

Later.—Market steady. Offers to buy May hides at April prices are declined. Packers

are well sold out of mid-winter hides. Three cars of April natives sold at 20c., 5,000 April light cows brought 20c. Bids of 20½c. refused for May native steers and 20c. declined for May light cows.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Country hides are considered firm in tone, but there is very little trade going on. Only a couple of lots of hides were traded in as far as could be learned in this market. Prices paid were fairly steady. Heavy steers were not reported sold as a regular selection. A few may have crept in with heavy cow transactions. Most sellers are not carrying burdensome stocks of this grade of hides, and what few are on hand generally run back well. As high as 18½c. was recently realized for heavy steers, but it is said to be possible to secure some now at 17½c. Heavy cows sold at 17½c. for a car of current receipts, running about half ones. Some heavy cows seconds were included with buff seconds at 16c., several cars of this weight description moving throughout the week. Dealers are talking 17½c. firmly on further business. Buffs were not reported sold in this market as a regular selection. Some seconds sold along with heavy cows at 16c., several cars of both kinds being involved. Dealers talk 17½c. for current buffs and cite the heavy trading in local city packer hides at 18½c. as warranting their price stand. All weights of seasonable country hides are quoted at 16½@17½c. asked delivered Chicago basis as to quality and originating sections. Extremes were dull and featureless. There is very little call for this weight of hides. Nominal quotations on current stock would be at 17@17½c. Branded cows were quiet. Local supplies are well cleared out and nothing is pressing on the market. The principal buyers of these hides are taking a few lots in the country sections on a 14½@15c. basis. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 17½c. delivered basis here as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls remain quiet. Most sellers are sold out at present. Nominal market is considered not over 14½c. for business in straight weights; country packer bulls are quoted at 15@15½c. nominal.

Later.—Market steady. One car grubby, heavy cows sold at 17½c. Car of 25 to 55 pound free of grub country hides sold at 18½c. running three-quarters number one. Dealers call market firm but are making few sales.

CALFSKINS sold at 18c. from an outside point for a car of first salted city skins. This price was paid delivered basis here. No trades were reported in local skins which last sold at 18c. Tanners made bids at 17c. and did not secure any skins, although it was stated early in the week that 17½c. would have been accepted. However, that price would not now be taken, collectors seemingly having more confidence in the situation. Receipts are heavy and the lifting of the ban on shipments of calves with skin on is increasing local receipts and decreasing packer stocks. Outside city calfskins, re-salted, quoted at 17@17½c. nominal; countries are quoted at 16½@17c. nominal; packer skins sold at 20c. for one packer's

April production, estimated at about 10,000 skins. Deacons sold at 80c. and light calf brought \$1. Kipskins are lifeless. Supplies are small as the season is about over. Country run of skins is quoted nominally at 16½@17½c. as to seller; cities range at 17@18c. asked and packers up to 19½c. asked.

Later.—Calfskins are stronger, dealers talking 19c. for cities.

HORSE HIDES continue dull and featureless at \$4 for business and \$4.25 asked. Operators believe that if business was in sight \$4.15 might be bid and accepted. City hides are quoted at \$4.25@4.50 nominal. Some dealers are still speculating on large stocks and asking high rates. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction; ponies and glues \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75c. asked.

HOGSKINS are moving out about as fast as available in small parcels to the local trade at 50@60c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price.

SHEEP SKINS.—Movement in wool skins continues very slow. Pullers and packers are still apart in their ideas of value, although the buyers are raising their bids a trifle within the past week. Killers on the other hand are maintaining their asking rates to the former high levels. Bids are usually so much below sellers' ideas that they decline to even talk concessions as an inducement to further raising of bids. The nominal market for wool skins of current and earlier kill based on pulled wool market conditions would be about \$1.75@2, so pullers say, while sellers ask \$2.10@2.30 as to quality. Shearlings are being taken at 55c. for several cars of current slaughter. Country wool skins are quoted in a range of \$1.15@1.65 average as to quality dry Western pelts quoted at 16@16½c. for business and up to 17c. asked for some Montana descriptions.

Kansas City.

The total trading this week figures up about 135,000 hides, which included around 15,000 to 20,000 small packers, that are mostly native cows, the balance was divided up about as follows: 40,000 native steers, 5,000 butt brands, 25,000 Texas, 12,000 Colorado, 8,000 heavy native cows, 30,000 light native cows, including small packers', and 13,000 branded cows, and one car of branded bulls, from which it will be seen practically every selection moved except native bulls. The continued liberal demand for hides has had a materially strengthening effect on the situation. In native steers 20,000 February-March sold at 19c., about 10,000 Januarys at 19½c., 13,000 Aprils at 20c. The large bulk of the January-February-March are now disposed of and what are left are firmly held at 19½c. for January-February-March together, January alone cannot be had below 19½@20c., while 19½c. has been declined for February-March. In butt brands 4,000 Aprils were sold at 19c., also a car of Independent

(Continued on page 36.)

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Packers, Tanners and Dealers' Correspondence Solicited.

Selection Made to Suit Tanners' Wants.
N. S., PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 21.

Following last week's strong close, the steer trade on Monday of this week ruled fully steady on heavy beefs and active and strong to 10c. higher on other kinds; in fact, some of the choice handy weights and yearlings showed 15c. advance, the receipts of 17,608 cattle being well within trade requirements. Tuesday's run of 3,212 cattle included a fairly good percentage of steers from nearby points, all of which sold fully as well as they would have sold had they been here on Monday. Wednesday's run of cattle was estimated at 16,500, which is a liberal mid-week supply. Receipts for the first three days of this week will total 37,300 cattle as compared with 36,644 for the same period a week ago. Heavy cattle were in liberal supply and the market on that class ruled very slow and weak to 10c. lower, while on the other grades it was a fully steady trade; in fact, handy weights and yearlings were again the center of attraction and sold steady to strong. There is every evidence of a somewhat broader outlet for beef and a gradually advancing market on everything but heavy steers, which will probably be in liberal supply and not show any big, permanent advance until the middle or latter part of May.

Evidence of a strong and advancing market on butcher stuff is not lacking, for we are at a time of the year when, because of the cheapened cost of carrying cattle, very light

(Continued on page 37.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 21.

Cattle receipts 10,000, including 2,200 Southern, for the week. The runs continue light. There is a notable improvement in quality in all offerings, and with the light receipts a marked improvement in price has been recorded. The market is unevenly higher and very active. Heavy beef steers is the only grade which has not shown a marked advance in prices. The best kinds are quoted from \$7.50@8.50, which is a little stronger than a week ago. Yearling steers and heifers of the best grades are worth from \$8@9, and the same prices are quoted on straight cars of heifers. A carload of yearlings averaging around 980 lbs. sold yesterday at \$8.85, and topped the market for straight carloads for the week. The cow market has been extremely active, and best grades are quoted from \$6@7.25, with numerous sales being made at the top figure. The stocker and feeder trade is showing considerable activity and prices range from \$6@7.75, the latter figure was paid yesterday on two carloads of thin, but excellent quality stockers going to an Eastern feed lot. The bulk of the sales in this grade is not far from the 7c. mark. Unusual activity is apparent on the Southern side. Good Texas fed steers are in active demand, and are sharing in the general advance in the cattle market. A train of 1,022-lb. ensilage fed steers from south Texas brought \$7.25 here yesterday, and two loads of the same lot averaging right at 1,200 lbs.

brought \$7.50. On Monday 10 cars of heavy Texas steers sold at \$7.50, and on that day 5 cars averaging around 1,200 lbs. brought \$7.60, the top for the Southern side for the week. The quality of the Texas offerings show continual improvement both in condition and breeding, and the activity displayed by the buyers shows that their excellence is recognized. Good rains have been reported from Texas, and we are looking for some good straight grassers in the near future.

Hog receipts 42,000 this week, the lightest week's run we have had in several months. Prices continue to advance, and the top was made yesterday of \$7.85 on mixed and butchers and light hogs. The quotations today are: Mixed and butchers, \$7.55@7.80; good heavy, \$7.60@7.75; light hogs, \$7.70@7.80; the bulk of all sales, \$7.60@7.75. These figures are a shade under the top prices for the week, but the market is extremely active and, quality considered, is holding about steady with the advance.

Sheep receipts 10,400 approximately for the week, a fair run as compared with several weeks past, but still too light to supply the demand. The market has steadily advanced during the week, and is strong today with the advance. Ewes are quoted at \$6.50@8.25; yearlings, \$8.50@9.50; sheared yearlings, \$7@7.75; lambs, \$9.50@10.75, the latter figure being made today on two double decks of north Colorado lambs averaging 82 lbs. They were strictly prime. This is the highest figure ever paid on this market for wool lambs. They were purchased by a packer and not by a city butcher. Sheared lambs are quoted from \$8.75@9.10.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 20.

Cattle receipts of 8,000 head today were scarcely enough to go round, and prices were strong to 10c. higher on all kinds. Heavy steers sold better, a load at \$8.35, and odd head \$8.40. Mixed yearling steers and heifers brought \$8.05, and the remarkable price of \$8.70 was paid by a country buyer for a drove of thin fleshed yearlings. It was a fast market today and late buyers got left. Receipts yesterday included a fine representation from distant shipping points, the Colorado sugar mills contributing numerous shipments of steers at \$7.70 to \$7.95, weighing 1,100 to 1,440 pounds average, Oklahoma and west Texas sending baby beef that sold at \$8, and heavy beef steers at \$7.40 to \$7.75, stockers and feeders at \$7.40 to \$8, and the regions below the quarantine line a number of shipments of silage and cottonseed meal steers at \$6.85 to \$7.50, weighing 1,020 to 1,200 lbs. average. The run today is largely from Kansas and Missouri. A few Nebraska and Kansas feeders who are holding long fed cattle have made new purchases of corn and will stick with their droves a few weeks longer, waiting for a substantial rise in prices. If cattle are putting on weight this policy will pay, as there is little doubt that the market is headed upwards.

Hogs sold about steady today, receipts 10,000 head. Packers had liberal orders and paid fully steady prices, a shade stronger in spots, while order buyers were not quite as

keen competitors as they were yesterday. Top price was \$7.60, bulk of sales \$7.40 to \$7.55, packers' droves bought at \$7.40 to \$7.52½, order buyers buying the hogs purchased above the latter price. Receipts are light all around the market circle, and further advances in the market, which is 35 to 50 cents above a week ago, are expected.

Sheep and lambs sold 10c. higher today, receipts 6,500 head. Two lots of choice lamb brought \$10.70, a new high price here, medium lambs \$10.50, clipped lambs \$8.90. About 1,500 goats were included today, all sold to go to the country at \$4.25 to \$4.50; pretty good grade of Angoras. Ewes and wethers were lacking today. Light supplies and firm markets are expected balance of the week.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., April 20.

A broadening demand and a decreasing supply have been responsible for a steadily upward trend to values for several days and both beef steers and cows are 50@75c. higher than at the low time three weeks ago. Both local dressed beef men and shipping buyers continue to favor the lighter weight cattle and to pay a premium for them, but the heavy cattle are doing much better than they were and weight is not so much of a handicap as it was a month ago. Choice yearlings sold at \$8.40 today, while the best heavy beefs brought \$8.20. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound cattle sell at \$7.60@8, the warmed up and short fed kinds going to both packers and feeder buyers around \$7@7.50. Choice heifers are also selling well, up around \$7.75, while the common and canning grades are selling as low as \$3.75@5.25. Bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is moving at a spread of \$5.50@6.50. Veal calves continue firm at \$8@10 and there is a better demand and a stronger market for bulls at \$5@6.50.

Hogs are selling 40c. higher than a week ago and 75c. higher for the month to date. Receipts are running larger than a year ago and weights are heavier at this point, but the demand is apparently increasing and both packers and shippers are eager buyers at the advancing figures. All still favor the light and butcher weights and discriminate against heavy loads, although the range is very narrow. With 11,200 hogs here today, the market was 5@10c. higher. Tops brought \$7.50 as against \$7.17 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was around \$7.40@7.45, as compared with a bulk last Tuesday of \$7@7.05.

Sheep and lambs are going to lofty levels and ewes at \$8.50 and lambs at \$10.75 today are the highest prices ever paid at this point. Receipts have been moderate, while demand holds up remarkably well right along. Lambs are selling at \$10@10.75; yearling at \$8.70@9.40; wethers at \$7.80@8.60, and ewes at \$7.50@8.50. Tone to the market is very strong.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 19, 1915.

	Sheep and			
	Beaves.	Calves.	lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,088	6,772	4,808	7,093
Jersey City	2,810	6,106	8,771	17,140
Central Union	2,517	181	3,778	801
Totals	7,415	13,059	17,357	25,034
Totals last week	6,084	9,287	16,826	29,067

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Stockton, Mo.—A. Willsie, J. W. Craig and W. C. Bryson have incorporated the Stockton Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$4,200.

Crocker, Mo.—The Crystal Ice & Bottling Company have been incorporated by E. F. Carver, J. H. Turpin and J. E. Turpin. Capital stock, \$15,000.

Alexandria, La.—The Southern Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are: F. W. Jansen, R. W. Rowlands, Richard C. McElmurry and others.

ICE NOTES.

Lake City, Fla.—A municipal ice plant will be built at Lake City.

Elkhorn, Wis.—Pecks' creamery at Elkhorn has been destroyed by fire.

Elkhorn, Wis.—The plant of the Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Company has been destroyed by fire.

Vinton, La.—A 10-ton ice plant will be installed by the Vinton Water, Light & Power Company.

Rochester, Mass.—Charles M. Cook's ice houses have been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$10,000.

Melbourne, Fla.—It is reported that Wm. T. Wells is much interested in the erection of an ice factory.

Vinton, La.—The Vinton Ice, Light & Power Co., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, will build an ice plant.

Lockhart, Ala.—An ice plant with a daily capacity of 15 tons and 40-ton cold storage plant will be built by the Jackson Lumber Company.

Fort Pierce, Fla.—Fire partially destroyed the plant of the St. Lucie Ice Company and burned two empty East Coast Railway cars. Damage \$20,000.

Providence, R. I.—The Georgaville ice houses owned by the Providence Ice Company were destroyed by fire with 23,000 tons of ice, entailing a loss of \$50,000.

New York, N. Y.—Fire caused by an ammonia explosion damaged the plant of the David Mayer Brewing Company, at 3560 Third avenue, to the extent of \$10,000.

Newbern, N. C.—A plant will be established by the Carolina Ice Cream Company; capacity 50 to 150 gallons ice cream daily. J. W. Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., president; Frank D. Perry, secretary and treasurer, and Hugh D. Wood, manager.

Haskell, Tex.—The Haskell Ice & Light Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by W. G. Swenson and others, have acquired the ice, electric light and bottling plant at Haskell, and contemplate making extensive alterations.

Hilton, N. Y.—The Hilton Supply and Storage Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000, will build another cold storage in addition to the one to be built on the former Upton property. This one will be located on the Myron Roberts property, west of the present storage building.

REFRIGERATED FOOD INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 16.)

National Importance of Refrigeration.

If further proof were necessary that at least one of the refrigerated trades is now of national importance, it is to be found in the attention paid by more than one government department during the past six months to the frozen meat trade.

Besides making big contracts for the supplies of the troops engaged in active service, it was manifest to the financial and commercial authorities comprised in the British Government soon after the outbreak of hostilities that special steps must be taken, and taken quickly, to safeguard also the food supplies of the people. To have fed the fighters, and, in so doing, to have starved the workers, would have been a poor policy. Hence the prompt measures which were taken to re-establish Argentine credit, and so make possible the resumption of frozen meat shipments which had come to a standstill early in August.

There can be little doubt that the strong line taken by those in authority at the Board of Trade, Admiralty and War Office safeguarded supplies, which were recognized by them as being vital to the nation's existence. Largely in consequence of such action, the level of prices has been thus far kept from

being unreasonably raised by shortage or by the manipulations of speculators.

The Trade in Dairy Produce.

While the volume of trade in refrigerated produce is now considerable, it is small in comparison with the trade in meat, and a few facts about it will suffice for our purpose. Australia and New Zealand are in this case also large exporters; Canada must be added, and Russia, as of almost as great importance. South America almost drops out of the running in this branch of refrigeration. Besides these, Denmark and France are big exporters, but they do not need to rely on refrigeration for the safe transit of their short journey goods.

The nation's consumption of sea-borne butter carried under artificial cold is approximately 190,000 tons per annum, and of cheese 95,000 tons per annum, valued together at about £30,000,000. These represent roughly 50 per cent. of the total consumption of these valuable articles of diet.

The factors which produce these great quantities are mostly small co-operative concerns, and are to be counted by the hundred in each of the producing countries. The steamers engaged in their transport are, to a large extent, the same as those which carry refrigerated meat, but those trading from Canada and Russia are specially fitted their respective trades. Discharge and storing in London and at outports are conducted on somewhat similar lines to those already described, but necessarily under more circumscribed conditions.

The great selling market is in Tooley street, but there is no building to compare with Smithfield Market; and the four-and-a-quarter million boxes of butter and crates or boxes of cheese which come into the Thames in the course of a season, find their way quite unostentatiously into general consumption, though one or two public cold stores, and the private warehouses of the import merchants. For that reason its bulk cannot make the same direct appeal to the imagination as is made by the older established and bigger trade in meats. Nevertheless, it is a very important and steadily growing trade, which might of itself occupy your attention for a whole evening.

Fruit and Other Trades.

While their seasons last the import trades in apples, oranges, lemons, bananas, pears,

ICE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

For Manufactured and Natural Ice Plants
Cold Storage Houses, Car Icing Stations



Our Machines are Designed and Built with a full knowledge of the requirements of prospective customers.

We offer the Services of our Engineering Department Free.

Are your facilities adequate? If not, write us today.

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for use in every department of your business.

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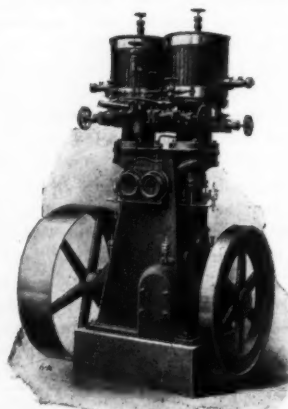
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FRICK Refrigerating Machines



have so many good features and give such satisfactory service that users constantly acknowledge FRICK the most desirable refrigerating machine on the market.

FRICK machines are desired because—

They are built to stand hard usage—

They are durable—reliable—

They are neatly designed—

They lend dignity and confidence to the engine room.

The **FRICK** machine is the bulwark to an up-to-date ice-making and refrigerating plant.

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DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
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NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Boessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Plisby-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: K. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

plums, etc., are of vast importance to thousands of growers in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Cape and West Indies, all of whom are more or less dependent upon refrigeration for the safe transit of their produce to the consuming markets of Europe. As yet, I believe, this trade is only in its infancy; and though it can never be expected to rival its big brothers in size (unless Britishers and Germans, who have been big consumers in the past, become vegetarians), it must soon become much larger than it now is, if only because the production is increasing so rapidly in nearly all our own Dominions over the seas.

The advantages of climate in these countries are so great that our home producers must ultimately be driven out of their present market so soon as cold storage is satisfactorily adapted to the preservation of all kinds of soft fruit, and made available for longer periods than is now practicable.

Even now the imports into this country in the form of refrigerated cargo aggregate 225,000 tons per annum, valued at £2,500,000.

If time permitted we might touch upon the comparatively new trades in refrigerated salmon, pigs, eggs, fowls and game of all kinds which are gradually developing from several producing countries—more particularly Russia and China.

The Future of Refrigeration.

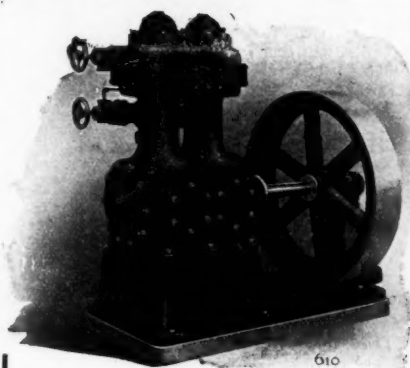
I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that, despite all their present magnitude, and their cosmopolitan character, the industries founded upon refrigeration, or fostered by it, are only passing through their apprenticeship. The future holds possibilities far in advance of our past experiences.

For example, as an important factor in the food supply of armies in time of war, frozen meat has proved itself to be of inestimable value during the past six months, and will doubtless take a permanent position in future in national plans, not only for the provisioning of troops but also for the protection of the whole people against starvation in times of war.

When the results of the fighting in Europe begin to be felt at the close of the war, and the inevitable scarcity of food is discovered, what is going to happen? Undoubtedly many of the Continental countries will be compelled to draw upon extra-European sources, to make good the shortage caused by over-slaughtering for the purposes of war. No one can doubt for a moment that after the war is over there are going to be some tremendous changes in connection with business of all kinds; and not the least of these changes will be in connection with the importation of external supplies of food into these devastated countries, in order to supplement their reduced local supplies.

Great, therefore, as has been the demand hitherto for frozen meat and for other refrigerated articles of produce, there can be little doubt that the future is going to witness a further expansion of industries which, in all their departments, are as yet far from being fully developed.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



GET BUSY

**Good Times are coming!
Get ready for them!**

As the warm weather approaches you will feel a growing need for that Refrigerating Plant which you have been considering for a long time. Now is the opportune time to act. We can serve you promptly.

A YORK Refrigerating Plant will be a safe investment for you, and will eliminate your warm weather troubles.

When you buy a YORK Plant, you also buy YORK Service—the only Service of its scope and magnitude in this industry.

Information will be furnished promptly to any one contemplating a new installation, or repairs to an existing Plant.

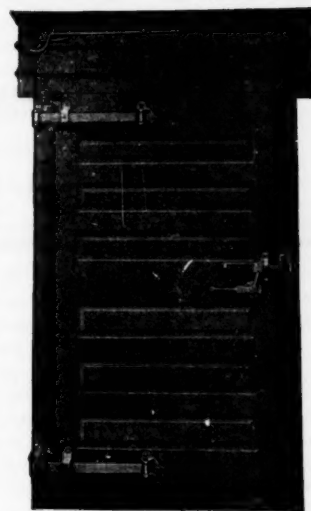
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REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

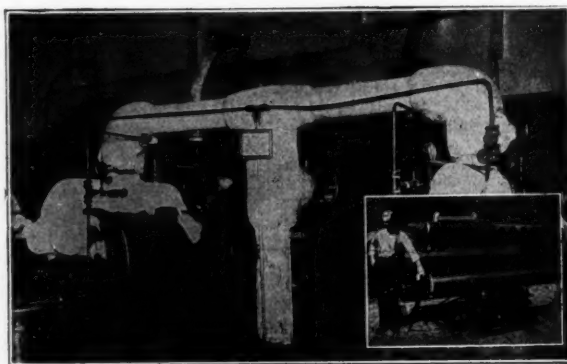
We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

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CHICAGO



TO DEVELOP FOREIGN TRADE.

It is the unanimous opinion of the special committee on the Department of Commerce of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that this is the greatest opportunity in the history of our country for the development of foreign trade. In view of that fact the committee, which has been in almost continuous session in Washington for the past few days, believes Congress should be more liberal with foreign commerce appropriations than ever before.

The committee was received informally one night this week by William C. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, at his home. Earlier in the day it had visited the offices of Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to secure first-hand knowledge of the workings of that Bureau. Most of the afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the preliminary plans of what will be sought by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the forthcoming session of Congress. Dr. Pratt explained the various suggestions.

Under the guidance of Elliot H. Goodwin, secretary of the National Chamber, the committee completed its inspection of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and was taken in automobiles to the Bureau of Standards where an opportunity for a thorough examination of the equipment there was afforded by Dr. S. W. Stratton, its director. With a view to considering needed development in the consular service there will be an additional session. Wilbur J. Carr, of the State Department, director of the Consular Service, discussed the needs of the service.

From the beginning the committee, which is

headed by A. W. Shaw, of Chicago, laid particular emphasis on foreign commerce as the most important subject to be considered at this time. Secretary Redfield took this as the keynote in his discussion. Various phases of it were brought out in the different projects outlined for furthering foreign trade development by the Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce and members of the committee found themselves in complete accord on the subject.

In fact, ever since the committee was organized in June, 1913, it has worked in complete co-operation with the Department. It was created for the purpose of making a thorough study of the organization and effectiveness of the Department of Commerce, with a view to offering suggestions and co-operating to any extent possible in securing the most efficient service obtainable. At its first meeting a frank discussion took place, in which Secretary Redfield participated, on the needs of his Department. As a result of subsequent conferences the committee was able to approve various measures advocated by the Secretary, with the result that it proved itself of assistance to the Department and business generally.

The committee studied the recommendations thoroughly, arriving at conclusions which were embodied in a referendum submitted to members of the National Chamber throughout the country. There was a hearty response with a result that the action of the Chamber of Commerce was transmitted to Congress by Secretary Redfield in addressing the Committee on Appropriations. Many of the recommendations of the Chamber's committee were incorporated into law, nota-

bly the appointing of commercial attaches, consular commercial reports, appropriations for cabling by consuls by way of facilitating the transmission of commercial information. It was also recommended that the commerce reports go free to public officials, libraries, commercial organizations, and practically at cost to all others.

Likewise the committee backed the Secretary up as to amount of the appropriations. He asked for \$150,000 for commercial attaches. Congress, after being advised of the National Chamber's endorsement, came through with \$100,000. Mr. Redfield asked for \$100,000 to promote trade with South America; \$50,000 was appropriated for that purpose. There were cuts, but on the whole the appropriations were substantially increased.

Special impetus was given to the work of extending foreign trade through the appropriation of \$75,000 for commercial agents. While the amounts asked for by Secretary Redfield were not appropriated in full by Congress, it did in each case consider the fundamental principles, and these items brought out by the referendum were closely followed in the bill for appropriations.

The committee believes in view of the present European situation that it has even more extensive work before it than has heretofore been considered. Eventually, besides foreign trade, they will report on all divisions of the Department directly affecting business.

Are you in doubt on some point connected with the practical operation of your plant or business? Ask The National Provisioner and watch page 18 for the answer.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

HYDRAULIC STEARIC ACID PRESS.

The hydraulic press is especially adapted to the production of olein or red oil for soap stock and stearin for candle stock. Its special advantage is in the perfect control of the speed of operation, as well as in the high pressure obtained in a simple manner and with the least expenditure of labor and power.

The accompanying illustration shows a

pressing equipment manufactured by The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, Mount Gilead, Ohio.

TRIUMPH ICE MACHINE SALES.

The following is a list of recent sales of Triumph refrigerating machinery by the Triumph Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:

Mason Bros. Ice & Cold Storage Company,

device at their haciendas, as ice is scarce and exceedingly high in price. The price is not so much a consideration as the fact that the supply can not be relied upon, and the country estates are often too remote to admit of transporting ice to them.

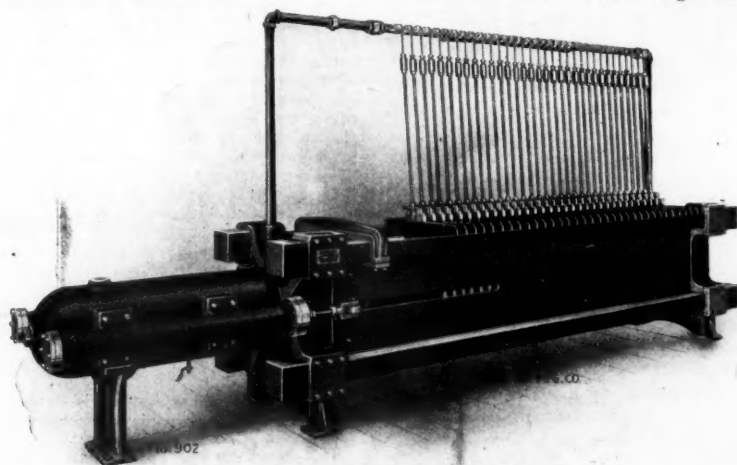
The most prominent plants, sugar growers and coffee finqueros of Salvador are banded together in a co-operative purchasing and mutual benefit society called the "Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura, Ganaderia, e Industrias Cooperative" (National Co-operative Society of Agriculture, Cattle Raising and Industry). The suggestion about the ice machine was made by Secretary Harrison as he showed the writer about the establishment, which had a display of machinery, including many articles already bought and stored, ready to be issued to the members at cost price as they are required.

A weird-looking ice machine of European make was on display. It resembled a combination of a small chemical laboratory, stalk cutter, air pump and fancy sausage machine. It had glass pipes, rubber stoppers, flasks, a container with chemicals in it, a cylinder and piston worked by a large flywheel with a handle. From the description of the method of operation as given by Mr. Harrison it will deposit ice only after the wheel has been turned strenuously and with nerve-racking noise for some 20 minutes as a minimum; then a partial vacuum is made in one of the glass flasks, which will probably hold half a gallon. A deposit of ice then forms on the bottom of the flask, which is filled with water to be cooled.

The secretary declares that a machine which will make enough ice for a large family in a hot country, and do its work silently and without the necessity of manual exertion, and which can be kept constantly at work producing ice, will undoubtedly meet with a quick and enthusiastic reception. This would be true not only of Salvador but of neighboring countries where there are many men of wealth who would be more than glad to install such a machine. A demand for first-class refrigerators in which to deposit the reserve supply of ice would necessarily follow. If American manufacturers can provide a miniature ice plant, safe, simple of operation, dependable, and not too expensive, there appears to be a chance for excellent sales. It would have to be demonstrated and severely tested before it would be accepted generally.

REFRIGERATION ASSO. TO MEET.

By vote of the executive committee the next annual meeting of the American Association of Refrigeration will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, May 11 and 12. There will be many important reports from officers and standing committees and commissions of the association, including a detailed financial statement of the Third International Congress of Refrigeration. A number of subjects of considerable importance will come up for consideration at this meeting, and it is hoped to perfect plans for carrying on work that will render more effective the activities of this association. A large attendance is expected.



HYDRAULIC STEARIC ACID HOT PRESS, WITH SIDE RETURN CYLINDERS.

Hydraulic stearic acid hot press for separating the oleo oil from the stearin after the material has passed through the chill room and cold press. The stearic acid press is the horizontal type. It is equipped with steam-heated plates, between which the material under pressure is brought to the proper temperature while the fluid portion (oleo oil) is expressed.

This press has a maximum pressure capacity of 170 tons. After the pressure operation is completed the main pressure ram is returned by two auxiliary cylinders and rams attached on the sides of the main pressure cylinder. The operation is easily and quickly controlled by a four-way operating valve, with which the press ram is operated in either direction by a simple movement of the valve lever.

The type of pump most generally used in operating these presses is the hydraulic steam pump. Since steam is required for heating the hot plates, it can also be conveniently used for operating a hydraulic steam pump.

This press is fitted with 33 hot plates, with a pressing surface of 20" x 30". Each hot plate is connected to an overhead manifold through pipe connections with telescopic and swinging joints, to allow for a movement of the plates caused in operation.

The press shown here is well constructed. The cylinder is cast in one piece of steel. The cylinder has a bore of 12", in which works a 12" ram having a stroke of 42 inches. Lugs are cast on the cylinder and press head for attaching the strain rods, which are square forged steel rods with solid heads. The pressure platen is guided in its movement by bearings running over the top strain rods.

While the press shown has a standard number and size of plates, the press is constructed for any number and size of plates which may be desired. This press is an addition to the line of hot and cold hydraulic

Lodi, Cal., 10-ton Triumph shell brine cooler and freezing system.

Bavarian Brewing Company, Covington, Ky., three 14-ton Triumph Dog-house steam condensers.

Alamo Dressed Beef Company, San Antonio, Tex., two 12-ton Triumph Dog-house steam condensers.

The Brenneman Packing Company, Columbus, Ohio, two sections double-pipe ammonia condensers, cut 8 pipes high, 21 feet long.

Harkness & Cowing, St. Bernard, Ohio, one complete 5-ton refrigerating plant.

George Hitz & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., are making a number of improvements in their present plant, all required material being furnished by the Triumph Ice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Crystal Ice & Ice Cream Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., 20-ton Triumph shell type brine cooler.

Rothwell & Co. Inc., Martinsburg, W. Va., two 15-ton Triumph distilling apparatus.

Pasadena Ice Company, Pasadena, Cal., two 15-ton Triumph Dog-house steam condensers.

J. C. Waugh, Blue Springs, Mo., complete five-ton Triumph shell brine cooler ice-making plant.

Louis Bedell, Los Angeles, Cal., twelve 1/2-ton Triumph shell brine cooler and 15-ton Triumph Dog-house steam condenser.

Mart Ice Company, Mart, Tex., are overhauling their plant and have purchased all required material from the Triumph Ice Machine Company, including two sections of double-pipe ammonia condenser, 12 pipes high, 21 feet long.

Knickerbocker Ice & Cold Storage Company, Savannah, Ga., two 10-ton Triumph Dog-house steam condensers.

ICE MACHINES IN SALVADOR.

There is a fine market awaiting small and reasonably priced ice-making machines, and also first-class refrigerators, not only in Salvador but in other countries of Central America as well, writes Special Agent Garrard Harris, of the Department of Commerce, from San Salvador, Salvador. There are many well-to-do "finqueros," or ranch owners, who would be more than glad to install such a

Chicago Section

"Who won the mayoralty fight? Thompson! I'm agin him!"—Guess who said this?

Buy anything, everything, on any and every break, says A. Hunch.

"Thaw ordered back to asylum" reads like he must have a couple or three bones left yet.

Traders look for higher values in hogs; and provisions are evidently on a healthy basis.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2.850 net to the buyer. Quite a few applications and transfers are being recorded.

Brief life is here our portion, brief sorrow, short-lived care. But a life that knows no ending, a beerless life, is—coming. Watch for it!

The United States Industrial Commission did not put anything over on J. O. Armour, but learned a whole lot from his statements before it.

There was a decrease of twelve pounds in the average weight of hogs in last week's receipts at Chicago as against the previous week's receipts.

A butter manufacturer who studies his business carefully may be a butternut, but it is a cinch that there's a whole lot of butter which is butter—not. Gid-dap!

There are altogether too many acid tests for either comfort or flattery. And there are a whole lot of guys who make acid tests who couldn't pass one themselves. Yea, ho!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.47 cents per pound.

It would seem impossible for this country to sidestep prosperity, even if it tried. It is surprising, but a fact, that there are people who would gladly block the advance of good times if they could.

In spite of the fact that her spy system is not 1-2-60, Great Britain seems to have a knack of grabbing ships loaded with provisions! "Gotta eat" is evidently John Bull's main idee, and not such a poor one, at that.

Seven millions of dollars for policing Chicago for 1914 is another evidence of our advanced (?) boasted civilization. And we are sending missionaries out to where they do not need policemen. But they haven't got \$7,000,000 out there, anyhow!

On the provision situation W. G. Press & Company say: "The provision futures have a weak undertone, and we do not look for much of a change until after delivery day. Owing to the heavy stocks of pork and no special trade in same, pork looks especially weak to us. The fresh pork trade is good."

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

packer January-February-March at 18c. Most packers are now talking 19¼@19½c. for April and 19@19¼c. for January-February-March. Texas steers were in very brisk demand, over 25,000 were sold altogether, quite a line of January-February-March all heavy went at 19c., with light and extremes at 19c. and 18½c., while Independent's brought 19c. for heavy and light. Some 5,000 April, all heavy, were sold at 19½c., and an equal number later brought 20c. Another lot of 8,000 February-March lights and extremes brought 19½c. and 19c. The way the market stands today, heavies are well sold up into April by most packers, who are talking 20@20½c. for April, with lights at 19½c. and extremes 19¼c., although one or two packers still have some February-March that could be had on a basis of about 19½c. heavy, 19½c. light and 19c. extremes. About 12,000 Colorados were sold, of which 7,000 brought 18c., 1,500 18½c., and 3,500 18¾c., all of which were February-March stock, and a few more are being offered on this basis, but Aprils are

considered firm at 19c. About 8,000 January-February-March heavy native cows brought 19c., and later 1,700 same salting koshers brought the same price, on account of the market having advanced. More January-February-March stuck throats are offered at 19½c., and Aprils held at 20c. About 3,500 March light native cows brought 19c., 2,500 February-March 19¼c., 3,500 Aprils 19½c., and 5,000 Aprils 20c., all regular packer stock. In addition to this some 15,000 to 20,000 January-February-March independent packer cows, all weights, 25 up, were taken at 18½c., and with this weight off the market Aprils are now generally held at 20½c. One of the tanning packers who has been holding a fair-sized line of January-February-March branded cows at 19¼c., finally succeeded in getting this for 12,000 to 15,000. One or two of the packers have January-February-March native bulls, which they are hold at 17½@18c., but on this basis tanners are not interested. One car of heavy average Northern branded bulls brought 15½c., and another car of early February Fort Worth sold at 16c.

Boston.

The domestic hide market is firmer. The large sales in the packer market have given a stronger tone to the country hides and dealers are not so anxious to force their hides on the market. Ohio buffs are strong at 17¼@17½c.; extremes at 17½@18c., with an improved demand for the buff weights. Southern dealers are firmer in their views, although no increased demand is noted. Buyers hesitate to take current receipts. Ordinary lots held at 15½@16½c., with abat-toirs and Northerns up to 17½c. asked. The calf-skin market is spotty. The clean-up of some New York skins recently started some action in New England. Some tanners are still holding out for lower prices. The bear argument is that skins will be shipped from Russia when the White Sea is opened. Prices are still nominal, especially on light skins. We quote 4 to 5 lbs., 95c.; 5 to 7, \$1.25; 7 to 9, \$1.85; 9 to 12, \$2.25.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—There is no change to the imported dry hide situation. Supplies in New York warehouses are about 177,000 hides and kips. The greatest part of this proportionally very large stock is in strong hands. While these owners are holding to their asking prices, buyers are not offering anything but figures so low that sellers refuse to consider them. Traders are about 10 per cent. apart in their views. The principal sales for the past week have been 2,500 Bogotas at

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MEATS, LARD, OLEOS,
∴ FUTURES ∴
GREASES, TALLOWES,
ETC.

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BONES, FERTILIZER,
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PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS
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COMMERCE BUILDING, CHICAGO

28¾c. or 29c. (exact price not given), lot said to be for export to Europe; 2,000 Antioqua at 28c. Further 1,100 Mexicans at private terms.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The packer hide market is steady with inquiries, but no new business reported. Tanners showing interest. Bids of 21c. for spread native steers of March salting have been made and ½c. higher bid for April hides with sellers talking about half cent above these views. Some activity in this line is expected. Native steers are quoted at 19¼c. bid for Aprils with sellers asking 19¾c. for business. Sellers consider market in their favor.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Country hides are steady with slow selling done last week. The market is considered at 15¼c. flat for 25 lbs. and up hides. No movement in buffs and the extremes for some time. Southern States were offered at 15c., but declined; buyers' valuation about one cent lower.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are quiet with no new features. One tanner was interested in 7-9 lbs. and 9-12 lbs. skins; his bid 5c. under previous trading rates was refused, and sellers talk a little firmer now. The outlook, however, is uncertain. Sale is reported of a small lot of 5-7 lbs. cities around \$1.47½.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

receipts of she-stuff can be expected, and the probabilities are that a steady advance in prices will be experienced during the next thirty to sixty days. Following last week's 25@35c. return in prices the market shows 10@15c. further advance, and the calf trade has also reacted and is about 50c. cwt. higher than a week ago, bulk of the choice veal calves selling \$7.75@8.25 cwt., and at this writing everything indicates moderate receipts of butcher stuff and a strong market on that class of cattle the first of the week.

The long-expected advance in the hog trade has come; in fact, during the last week the market has enjoyed an old-fashioned "boom" and the advance in prices has been anywhere from 75c. to \$1 per cwt., choice light hogs in the free division selling as high as \$7.85 to Eastern shippers, and the bulk of the hogs in both divisions of the yards sold on Wednesday from \$7.50@7.65, with light and light butchers quotable from \$7.70@7.80 in the free area, which was 5@10c. per cwt. above prevailing prices in the other division. The

recent sharp advance in the market having failed to bring forth a liberal run is indicative of one of two things—either that the big end of the crop is disposed of, or that the country at large is getting "bullish," and either would have the effect of bringing about a further advance. While, after such a sharp upturn in the trade, a freer marketward movement and a temporary reaction in the market will not be surprising, yet it looks at this writing as if prices would work still higher before a turning point is reached.

Sheep and lamb values continue to gradually ascend. But, while the market occupies a very firm and secure position, the advance in prices is not very rapid, and no matter how light receipts are, from now on it seems safe to predict that the upward movement will be rather sluggish. The record has been broken on woolled lamb prices during the past few days, a top of \$10.85 having been reached, but clipped lambs are still several points below the record of a few years ago, and no doubt clipped lamb prices will show greater improvement from now on than the woolled varieties. We quote: Woolled—Good to choice lambs, \$10.60@10.85; poor to medium, \$9.50@10; culls, \$7.50@8.50; fat wethers, \$8.35@8.75; fat ewes, \$8.15@8.50. Clipped—Good to choice lambs, \$8.75@9.15; poor to medium, \$8@8.25; culls, \$6.25@7; fat yearlings, \$8.25@8.50; fat wethers, \$7.75@8; fat ewes, \$7@7.50; poor to medium, \$6.50@6.85; culls, \$5.50@6.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 12.....	15,247	1,263	28,624	14,780
Tuesday, April 13.....	2,418	5,651	16,128	10,979
Wednesday, April 14.....	15,979	2,845	24,313	12,238
Thursday, April 15.....	3,157	2,416	17,193	8,759
Friday, April 16.....	550	613	10,594	9,617
Saturday, April 17.....	34	72	6,409	1,971
Total last week.....	40,385	12,860	103,263	58,364
Previous week.....	30,239	11,811	105,314	56,353
Cor. week, 1914.....	40,877	12,097	93,972	87,370
Cor. week, 1913.....	49,337	14,141	109,122	71,878

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 12.....	3,551	7	6,605	4,140
Tuesday, April 13.....	328	1,022	958	3,422
Wednesday, April 14.....	2,655	2,298	3,422	2,275
Thursday, April 15.....	1,035	2,396	2,275	739
Friday, April 16.....	59	1,396	2,275	739
Saturday, April 17.....	34	72	6,409	1,971
Total last week.....	7,922	7	14,796	13,559
Previous week.....	93	3,779	4,348	16,300
Cor. week, 1914.....	15,333	296	20,173	16,300
Cor. week, 1913.....	18,973	374	21,402	10,279

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 17, 1915.....	589,239	2,550,851	1,017,909
Same period, 1914.....	689,479	2,174,747	1,024,954

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending April 17, 1915.....	394,000
Previous week.....	437,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	376,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	423,000
Total year to date.....	5,015,000
Same period, 1914.....	7,338,000
Same period, 1913.....	7,513,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 17, 1915.....	108,000	282,300	104,100
Week ago.....	99,200	319,500	129,200
Year ago.....	101,200	285,600	221,100
Two years ago.....	120,200	306,000	182,900

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to April 17 and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	1,756,000	1,756,000
Hogs.....	6,624,000	5,390,000
Sheep.....	2,904,000	3,560,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 17, 1915:	24,000
Swift & Co.....	8,500
S. & S. Co.....	6,700
Morris & Co.....	7,600
Hammond Co.....	5,500
Western P. Co.....	6,700
Anglo-American.....	5,000
Independent P. Co.....	3,500
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,200
Roberts & Oakie.....	3,200
Brannan P. Co.....	4,600
Miller & Hart.....	2,300
Others.....	11,600
Totals.....	94,700
Previous week.....	109,300
Cor. week, 1914.....	74,700
Cor. week, 1913.....	90,900
Total, 1915.....	2,420,100
Total, 1914.....	1,628,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.05	\$7.20	\$7.50	\$9.60
Previous week.....	7.65	6.95	7.50	9.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.60	8.75	6.35	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	9.10	6.35	8.35
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.60	7.96	5.70	7.55
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.05	6.25	4.15	5.45

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$7.15@8.35
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@8.65
Inferior steers.....	5.75@7.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@6.50
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@7.25
Good to choice cows.....	5.75@6.75
Cutters.....	3.50@4.60
Canners.....	3.00@4.00
Butcher bulls.....	5.65@6.50
Bolognas.....	5.00@5.90
Good to choice calves.....	7.25@8.25
Heavy calves.....	6.00@6.75

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.70@7.80
Fair to fancy light.....	7.55@7.75
Prime med. wt. butchers, 250-270 lbs.....	7.00@7.70
Prime heavy butchers, 270-340 lbs.....	7.55@7.70
Heavy mixed packing.....	7.25@7.45
Heavy packing.....	7.25@7.45
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.00@7.00
*Stags.....	6.00@7.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Wool ewes.....	\$7.50@ 8.25
Shorn ewes.....	6.50@ 7.25
Wool yearlings.....	8.00@ 9.50
Wool wethers.....	7.75@ 8.30
Western wool lambs.....	9.00@10.65
Native wool lambs.....	9.75@10.40
Clipped lambs.....	6.75@ 6.80
Bucks.....	4.75@ 6.30

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.50	\$17.55	\$17.45	\$17.52½
July.....	17.92½	18.05	17.92½	18.00
September.....	18.32½	18.42½	18.30	18.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.10	10.15	10.10	10.15
July.....	10.32½	10.40	10.32½	10.35
September.....	10.60	10.62½	10.60	10.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.15	10.10	10.12½
July.....	10.42½	10.47½	10.40	10.45
September.....	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.72½

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.62½	17.80	17.60	\$17.70
July.....	18.10	18.32½	18.10	18.25
September.....	18.55	18.75	18.55	18.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.25	10.27½	10.25	10.27½
July.....	10.42½	10.55	10.42½	10.55
September.....	10.77½	10.77½	10.77½	10.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.20	10.25	10.20	10.22½
July.....	10.50	10.60	10.50	10.57½
September.....	10.80	10.85	10.80	10.82½

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.65	17.65	17.50	\$17.52½
July.....	18.20	18.25	18.02½	18.05
September.....	18.52½	18.55	18.47½	18.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.12½	10.12½	10.12½
July.....	10.37½	10.42½	10.35	10.40
September.....	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.20	10.12½	10.17½
July.....	10.45	10.52½	10.45	10.52½
September.....	10.72½	10.82½	10.72½	10.77½

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.45	17.55	17.45	\$17.47½
July.....	18.00	18.10	17.95	18.02½
September.....	18.45	18.55	18.40	18.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.12½	10.12½	10.12½
July.....	10.37½	10.42½	10.35	10.40
September.....	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.20	10.12½	10.17½
July.....	10.45	10.52½	10.45	10.52½
September.....	10.72½	10.82½	10.72½	10.77½

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.42½	17.57½	17.42½	\$17.55
July.....	17.97½	18.12½	17.97½	18.10
September.....	18.42½	18.55	18.42½	18.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.12½	10.07½	10.12½
July.....	10.37½	10.42½	10.35	10.40
September.....	10.62½	10.65	10.62½	10.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.17½	10.20	10.15	10.20
July.....	10.50	10.52½	10.47½	10.52½
September.....	10.80	10.82½	10.77½	10.80

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$17.55	17.65	17.55	\$17.65
July.....	18.10	18.22½	18.10	18.22½
September.....	18.52½	18.62½	18.52½	18.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.12½	10.20	10.12½	10.20
July.....	10.40	10.47½	10.40	10.47½
September.....	10.67½	10.75	10.65	10.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.25	10.20	10.25
July.....	10.52½	10.57½	10.52½	10.57½
September.....	10.80	10.87½	10.80	10.87½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	20 @25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25 @28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30 @35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16 @18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14 @18
Beef Stew.....	12 @14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18 @18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16 @18
Corned Ribs.....	12 @12½
Corned Flanks.....	20 @25
Round Steaks.....	18 @18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18 @20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16 @18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12 @12½
Rollad Roast.....	18 @20
Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	24 @25
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	16 @18
Legs, fancy.....	24 @25
Stew.....	12 @12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	18 @18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	18 @18
Chops, French, each.....	13 @13
Mutton.	
Legs.....	13 @20
Stew.....	8 @10
Shoulders.....	14 @14
Hind Quarters.....	18 @18
Fore Quarters.....	14 @14
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22 @22
Shoulder Chops.....	16 @16
Pork.	
Pork Loin.....	16 @18
Pork Chops.....	20 @20
Pork Shoulders.....	12 @12
Pork Tenderloins.....	14 @14
Pork Butts.....	10 @10
Spare Ribs.....	11 @11
Pigs' Heads.....	8 @8
Leaf Lard.....	12 @12½
Veal.	
Hind Quarters.....	18 @23
Fore Quarters.....	12½ @14
Legs.....	18 @22
Piccis.....	14 @16
Shoulders.....	16 @18
Cutlets.....	18 @18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22 @22
Butchers' Offal.	
Suet.....	7 @7
Tallow.....	3½ @3½
Bones, per cwt.....	9 @9
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @15
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	7 @7
Kips.....	13 @13

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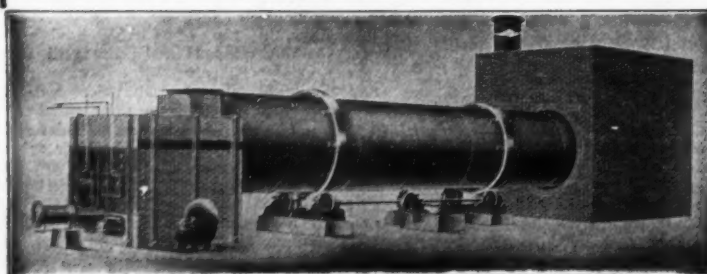
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Good native steers	11 1/2 @ 12
Native steers, medium	@ 11
Helfers, good	@ 10 1/4
Cows	@ 10
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 14 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 11

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chunks	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Steer Chunks	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Boneless Chunks	@ 9 1/4
Medium Plates	@ 8 3/4
Steer Plates	@ 9
Cow Rounds	11 @ 11 1/2
Steer Rounds	11 @ 11 1/2
Cow Loins	10 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21 @ 28
Strip Loins	@ 11
Sirloin Butts	@ 14 1/4
Shoulder Clods	@ 13
Rolls	@ 15
Rump Butts	@ 13 1/4
Trimnings	@ 9 1/2
Shank	@ 8
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 1/2 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 13
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 17
Loin Ends, cow	@ 16
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12
Flank Steak	@ 15 1/4
Hind Shanks	@ 7

Beef Offal.	
Brains, per lb.	@ 6
Hearts	@ 6 1/2
Tongues	@ 17
Sweetbreads	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4 1/4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5 1/2
Brains	@ 6
Kidneys, each	@ 5 1/2

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass	@ 12
Light Carcass	11 1/2 @ 13
Good Carcass	13 1/4 @ 14
Good Saddle	@ 16
Medium Racks	@ 12
Good Racks	@ 13

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 8 1/2
Calf Livers	24 @ 27
Heads, each	@ 30

Lambs.	
Good Cawl	@ 16 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 17 1/2
Saddles, Cawl	@ 19
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 15
Cawl Lamb Racks	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 20
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/4

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	@ 14
Good Sheep	@ 15
Medium Saddles	@ 16
Good Saddles	@ 17
Good Racks	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 12
Mutton Legs	@ 17
Mutton Loins	@ 14
Mutton Steer	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2 1/4
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	11 @ 12
Pork Loin	@ 16
Leaf Lard	@ 10
Tenderloins	@ 30
Spare Ribs	@ 8
Butts	@ 12
Hocks	@ 8 1/4
Trimnings	@ 7
Extra Lean Trimnings	@ 9
Tails	@ 7
Smouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3 1/4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 8
Cheek Meat	@ 8
Hog Liver, per lb.	@ 2 1/4
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinless Shoulders	@ 9 1/4
Pork Hearts	@ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 4 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 12
Slop Bones	@ 5
Tail Bones	@ 5 1/4
Brains	@ 3 1/4
Backfat	@ 10 1/4
Hams	@ 13 1/4
Calas	@ 9 1/4
Bellies	@ 16
Shoulders	@ 9 1/4

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 9 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 9 1/4
Choice Bologna	@ 11

Frankfurters	@ 11 1/4
Liver, with beef and pork	@ 9 1/4
Tongue	@ 14 1/4
Minced Sausage	@ 11 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 14 1/4
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 15
Special Compressed Ham	@ 12
Berliner Sausage	@ 12
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 16
Polish Sausage	@ 11 1/4
Garlic Sausage	@ 11 1/4
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 11 1/4
Farm Sausage	@ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 11
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8 1/4
Luncheon Roll	@ 13 1/4
Deliatessen Loaf	@ 10
Jellied Roll	@ 18 1/4

Summer Sausage.

Rest Summer, H. C. (new)	@ 26
German Salami (new)	@ 20 1/4
Italian Salami (new goods)	@ 24
Holsteiner	@ 16 1/4
Mettwurst	@ 13 1/2
Farmer	@ 20

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 1.35
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.25
Pork Link, kits	2.50 @ 9.65
Pork Link, 1/4 @ 1/2	@ 1.50
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.60 @ 9.85
Frankfurters, kits	@ 1.80
Frankfurters, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.65 @ 10.00
Road Sausage, kits	@ 1.35
Road Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.00
Liver Sausage, kits	@ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.25
Head Cheese, kits	@ 1.55
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 8.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	9.35
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50
Pickled Ox Livers, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	64.40

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No.	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	\$2.50
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.75
No. 3, 1 doz. to case	15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.25
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	21.50

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 22.00
Plate Beef	@ 21.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 22.00
Mess Beef	@ 21.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	@ 22.80
Mess Pork, old	@ 18.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 20.50
Family Back Pork	@ 23.00
Bean Pork	@ 16.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 11 1/4
Pure lard	@ 10 1/4
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 8 1/4
Lard, compound	@ 5 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels	@ 10 1/4
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@ 10 1/4
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/4 @ 22
Cans, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/4 @ 23
Cans, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lb.	16 @ 22 1/4
Shortenings, 30 @ 90 lb. tubs	12 1/4 @ 15 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 11 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 11 1/4
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 11
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Extra Short Ribs	@ 10 1/4
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Butts	@ 7 1/4
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 14 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 14 1/4
Skinless Hams	@ 15 1/4
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 9
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 22 1/4
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 15 1/4
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 16 1/4

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 11 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	@ 23
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 23 1/4
Dried Beef Outside	@ 23
Dried Beef Outside	@ 21
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 20
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 20 1/4
Boiled Calas	@ 10 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 16

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 19
Export Rounds	@ 33
Middles, per set	@ 70
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 25 1/4
Beef wassals	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium	@ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 80
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 15
Hog bungs, large, medium	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.45 @ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.20 @ 2.40
Concentrated tankage	1.75 @ 1.90
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 1.90 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 1/2 and 30%	18.50 @ 17.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.50 @ 28.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.50 @ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	200.00 @ 205.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	22.00 @ 24.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	38.00 @ 40.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	68.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	24.00 @ 26.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.97 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 9.52 1/2
Leaf	@ 9
Compound	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 @ 9 1/4
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/4
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 @ 13 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 13
Oleo stock	10 @ 10 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.55

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Prime city	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Prime country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	4 1/4 @ 5

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/4
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 @ 5
Crackling	5 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/4 @ 5
Yellow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4 @ 4 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	@ 19 1/4
Glycerine, dynamite	@ 17 1/4
Glycerine, crude soap	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Glycerine, candle	@ 12 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	47 @ 47 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	46 @ 46 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	2.55 @ 2.65
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.55 @ 1.65

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	82 1/2 @ 85
Oak pork barrels	82 @ 87 1/4
Lard tierces	1.12 1/4 @ 1.17 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	12 @ 12 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Borax	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Sugar	
W. T. granulated	@ 5 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 6 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 5 1/4
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$3.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
English packing, car lots	1.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.35
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2 @ 3 1/4	1.40

Retail Section

FOOD RIOTS IN PETROGRAD

In a recent issue of The National Provisioner there appeared a very interesting letter from The National Provisioner's correspondent at Petrograd concerning measures taken by the Russian government to conserve the meat supply and regulate meat sales there. This is followed by cable advices from Petrograd this week telling of food riots in that city last Monday when many butchers closed their shops as a protest against the government's order that all retailers must sell their goods at prices set by the authorities.

Customers who went to the shops to make make the usual purchases found them empty, and were told by the butchers that there was no telling when a supply of meat would be available. Disorder followed in many cases, and at some shops the customers broke in and insisted that they be served. Several of the shops were partially wrecked and the trouble was stopped only when the police interfered.

In some cases it was found that the butchers had their cellars well-stocked with meat. In such cases the police started action for court procedure against the proprietors. The order of the mayor which caused the butchers to protest was as follows:

"Certain merchants, using the war as a pretext, are artificially raising the prices of various commodities. I beg them to remember that in Russia there is a plentiful supply of products and that the law of supply and demand cannot operate in fixing prices if prices exceed the rates established by the government. The present difficulty in regard to the transportation of goods should not be used by merchants. Observe this warning and do not force an application of my authority. Consumers should unite in informing me of any abuse of the government regulations."

RETAILERS FIGHT TRADING STAMPS.

The battle against trading stamps and coupons is being waged hard in Chicago, and may be transferred to the Federal Department of Justice at Washington if the trading stamp concerns can have their way. They threaten the grocers with prosecution for conspiracy in having adopted and circulated a resolution opposing all forms of trading stamps, says the New York Journal of Commerce.

Secretary Hambrock of the United Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Chicago has sent out the following "open letter":

The organized retail interest feels that an epoch in our business has arrived, and the time has come when we must adopt some means to protect ourselves from the encroachment of those who would destroy our business.

It is obvious to everybody that a determined effort is being made to establish among our people, the retailers, a foothold for all kinds of trading stamps, rebate schemes and profit-sharing devices. All these plans have in view the creation of an unnecessary third party, that materially adds to the cost of distribution.

It is our practical experience that the margins are governed by competition which has leveled the profits of the middleman to a minimum, which will not allow the addition of an extra tax upon the necessities of life, without working a hardship upon the consumer.

It is the opinion of everybody conversant with good business ethics that ultimately these parasites operating under various aliases will eliminate the individual retailer, who will be replaced by the chain store system, which in turn will sell its own private brands of merchandise, thereby eliminating those of the manufacturer.

We believe from the statement of acts as set forth herein that this menace which threatens our very business existence should again be called to the attention of those whose interests are closely interwoven with ours. Every local retailers' association, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has condemned all coupons, rebate checks, profit-sharing devices or so-called gift schemes of any type of character, and furthermore, resolutions have been adopted by every State and national convention in opposition to this evil, and we believe that these expressions should be paramount.

Respectfully,

UNITED GROCERS AND BUTCHERS OF CHICAGO.

James G. Brady, President.
A. G. Hambrock, Secretary.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to manufacturers by the Chicago Grocers' and Butchers' Association, another organization co-operating in the battle:

Pursuant to a resolution of protest adopted by the Chicago Grocers' and Butchers' Association, we take the liberty to advise you of our disapproval of your method of packing — coupons with your product.

Our protest is based upon these principles: First, as merchants, we realize that the cost of the coupons employed by you must of necessity add to your overhead expense without enhancing the value of your products.

We, as dealers, do not care to save the coupons and present them for redemption. From numerous statements made by our customers, the consumers, we are convinced that they, too, attach little, if any, value to coupons and like schemes; in fact, some do not hesitate informing the dealer that they prefer to purchase their supplies without any such coupons attached to them.

Inasmuch as the organized retailers of the United States have for years opposed the giving of trading stamps and coupons by the dealer, and since a continued offer of coupons on your part may have the probable tendency to hinder our effort of stamping out this evil, and knowing that for your own best interest you of necessity cannot be opposed to the best interest of the distributors of your product, the retail grocer, we therefore request that you discontinue this practice.

Respectfully,
CHICAGO GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Signed) F. J. Frank, Secretary.

The trading stamp concerns lost no time in getting back at the Chicago Grocers' and Butchers' Association, with the following letter:

Chicago Grocers' and Butchers' Association,
Chicago, Ill.

Attention, Mr. F. J. Frank, Secretary.

Gentlemen: We note that you have passed a resolution disapproving of the packing of — coupons by certain manufacturers. We beg to call to your attention the fact that this corporation is engaged in interstate commerce and that you are interfering with its business by passing such a resolution, and we hereby demand that you retract the reso-

lution which you have adopted and cease to interfere with the lawful business of this corporation.

If you are well advised by your counsel, he will inform you that you are guilty of a conspiracy in restraint of trade and violating the law in such a way that this corporation can begin an action against you for triple damages. This we do not wish to do, on the contrary we would prefer that only the most friendly relations should exist between your association and this corporation; but we must insist that you cease immediately any and all effort to damage and injure our business. Please let us have a letter from you at once, stating what position you intend to take in this matter before we refer same to our counsel for legal action.

Sincerely,

The following extracts from letters received from prominent manufacturers will show the interest displayed in the matter by some of the producers who have been using the coupons:

We acknowledge your letter with reference to the — coupons and desire to state that we tried this out, but have discontinued our arrangement with them, and notified them to this effect some five or six months ago. It is only a question of a short time when all stocks in the hands of our jobbing and retail friends will be used up and from that time on there will be no more — coupons packed with our goods.

We are in receipt of yours and in reply are pleased to be able to inform you that the — Co., to whom we sold our brands, trade marks and good will on October 1, 1914, have discontinued packing — coupons. As we are no longer in business the proposition does not affect us in any way, but we are giving you this information as a matter of courtesy.

TRADING STAMPS IN PENNA.

The lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature has passed the Walton trading stamp bill, which taxes trading stamp companies \$1,000, and retailers using stamps \$150. Retailers who use their own system of trading stamps must pay \$1,000 tax. It is doubtful if this measure gets past the State Senate, in spite of the public sentiment behind it.

MUST STAMP IMPORTED MEATS.

The State legislature of Oregon has enacted a law requiring all imported food products to be stamped as such upon being placed on sale to consumers. This includes meats, which, if imported, must bear stamps indicating their origin. Imported eggs must also be labeled as such. The regulation regarding labeling even applies to restaurants and hotels.

A BUTCHER'S JOKE.

Mutt—What's the difference between homi cide and pig sticking?

Jeff—I don't know. What is the difference?

Mutt—Why, that's easy, you dummy! One is assault with intent to kill, and the other is killing with intent to salt!

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hummell grocery and meat market at Gas City, Ind., was damaged by fire.

The grocery and meat market at Farmington, Ill., owned by Rossi & Vedas has been destroyed by fire.

F. G. Whiteside's meat market at Hempstead, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The interior of Snow & Clor's grocery and meat market at 33 West Main street, Batavia, N. Y., has been damaged by fire and water.

J. W. Thomas and S. N. Hodges have purchased the Star Meat Market at Texhoma, Okla., from Beard & Brokaw.

Steiner's butcher shop at Front and Soledad streets, Soledad, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

Leland and Weaver have engaged in the meat business in Interlochen, Mich.

Glazier & Best have succeeded to the meat business of Otto Schultz, at Orleans, Mich.

F. Anderson is putting in a new butcher shop at Castle, Okla.

Frank Bender has opened a meat market in Olpe, Kan.

Henry Gampper has purchased the meat and grocery market at Hiawatha, Kan., formerly conducted by his father, Fred Gampper.

The Jacen meat market at Hope, Kan., has been purchased by A. M. Hollenback.

Theo. Bump has purchased a half interest in a meat market in Welch, Okla., from W. H. Leake. The firm's new name will be Bump & Leake.

Roy Sirrs has been succeeded in the meat business at McCook Junction, Neb., by C. W. Shaw.

Arthur Paulman has taken charge of the meat business in Boelus, Neb.

Chas. Foster has gone out of the meat business at Merna, Neb.

Frank Taylor has opened in the meat business at Anselmo, Neb.

W. S. Lankford has leased the North Main Meat Market at El Dorado, Kan.

Mr. Weeks has succeeded to the meat business of Weeks & Hill at Blue Rapids, Kan.

The Central Meat Market has purchased the meat business of W. F. Powell at Bristow, Okla.

Halgren & Hall have engaged in the meat business in Whitehall, Mich.

S. N. Fittings, recently of Three Rivers, has purchased the meat business of J. Henke & Son at Scottville, Mich.

Harry Reynolds has purchased the meat

and grocery business of Kinney & Robinson in Lawton, Mich.

C. A. Calenaty has engaged in the meat and grocery business at 5229 South Union, Tacoma, Wash.

The Kent Trading Company, Kent, Wash., has purchased the fish market of W. Greenleaf.

Herman Heaston has purchased the Central Meat Market at Oakesdale, Wash., from B. C. Gregory.

The City Market at Palouse, Wash., owned by W. M. Crow, has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$500.

Henry Ball has taken charge of the meat market in Orting, Wash., which he recently purchased from Frank J. Schneider.

The Chain Stores Company has opened a meat market at University Place, Neb.

W. H. Bartels has closed his meat market at Plymouth, Neb.

Frank Wheeler is the proprietor of the Palace Meat Market at Lebanon, Kan.

Will Rollins has sold his meat market in Almena, Kan., and has moved to Scandia, Kan.

A grocery and provision market has been opened at 1039 Massachusetts avenue near Brattle street, Arlington, Mass., by C. R. Bailey, who was formerly with the Menotomy Market.

Mr. Fenstamaker has retired from the meat firm of Melligan & Fenstamaker, Picture Rocks, Pa. Mr. Melligan will continue the business.

Messrs. Swarts and Washburne will open a meat market in the Harry Hill building, Fourth and Main streets, Portland, Ore.

J. L. Thomas has sold his interest in the meat market on South Main street, Columbia, Tenn., to W. J. Guest.

Frank J. Snyder has opened a meat market at Geneva, Ohio.

Thomas Fulton, who formerly conducted the Palace Meat Market at Clifton, N. J., has charge of it again. S. Brenner & Son, of Passaic, N. J., resold it to Mr. Fulton.

William Maynard's meat market at Lyme, Conn., which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt.

Frank Connelly has opened a meat and grocery store at the Cove Road and Lockwood avenue, Stamford, Conn. Richard Cahill will manage the store.

A. N. Smith has purchased the meat market at North Pownal, Vt., formerly conducted by John Savory.

Charles M. Hain has taken possession of his meat market at 532 Penn avenue, West Reading, Pa., and has employed Nicholas Reinert as butcher.

Max Block, of Derby, will re-open the meat market on Howe street, Shelton, Conn., in the store formerly occupied by H. Brown.

Harry Fischgrund's meat market at Franklin, N. J., has been destroyed by fire.

Albert and Fred Wenger have purchased

the interests of Wm. E. Kelly, of the Kelly & Wenger meat markets on Madison and Second streets, Port Clinton, Ohio.

The meat shop of Ammond & Sons at No. 185 West Western avenue, Muskegon, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The Martini Meat Company has opened the third of its chain of meat markets at 715 North Shamokin street, Shamokin, Pa.

A new meat market has been opened in Pocatello, Utah, by J. J. Thamm.

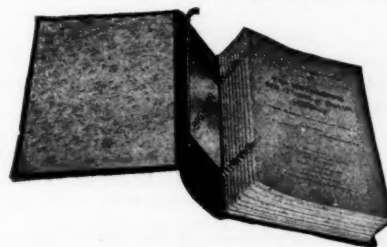
Henry B. Leh, formerly of Bally, Pa., has opened a new butcher shop at No. 1340 Union street, Allentown, Pa.

Mr. Hanover, of Vinton, Iowa, has purchased E. C. Cornelius' butcher shop at Van Horne, Iowa.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

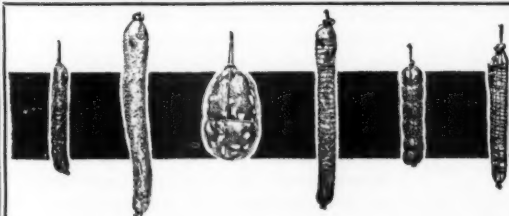
How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

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The Anglo Brands will win the approval of your trade.
They are manufactured under ideal hygienic conditions.
U. S. Inspected and Passed. Write for quotations.

The Anglo-American Provision Co.
CHICAGO, ILL.

New York Section

Charles H. Swift, of Chicago, was a visitor to New York during the week.

Manager Edward Fetterly, of Swift & Company's East Side plant, was in Chicago this week.

A. L. Jewell, head of the Swift produce department in New York territory, was in Chicago during the week.

W. F. Colladay, of the Sulzberger & Sons Company executive staff at Chicago, was in New York for a few days this week.

Herbert H. Moore, of the Swift provision department at Chicago, was in New York this week looking over the local situation.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York for the week ending April 17, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.39 cents per pound.

W. J. Kelley, "the Magnolia man," was in New York this week, accompanied by his molasses smile, doing business among a large circle of friends in the trade.

Louis Wyler, who with his brother owned a chain of meat stores in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, No. 34 Prospect Park West, that borough. He was thirty-two years old.

Paul Meyer, who for many years was engaged in the butcher business in South Brooklyn, died Wednesday night at his home, No. 556 Sixth avenue. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, fifty-nine years ago, and coming to this country in his early youth, settled in Brooklyn. He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

The members of the S. & S. Company Employees' Mutual Benefit Association gave a beefsteak supper at Tuxedo Hall two weeks ago tonight which was one of the most enjoyable events of the season in the trade. It was attended by over 300 ladies and gentlemen, members of the organization and their friends. There was an elaborate cabaret programme and everybody had an informal good time.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending April 17, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,057 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,967 lbs.; the Bronx, 1,350 lbs.; Queens, 120 lbs.; total, 9,494 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 27,228 lbs.; Brooklyn, 67 lbs.; Bronx, 650 lbs.; total, 27,945 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 8,702 lbs.; Brooklyn, 75 lbs.; Queens, 30 lbs.; total, 8,807 lbs.

The new private "public market" to take the place of the Fort Lee Ferry free market opened this week at Broadway and Manhattan streets. The market has a frontage of one block on Broadway, from Manhattan to 129th street. The site is a part of the Pink-

ney estate, on which a lease has been taken by the Fort Lee Ferry Public Market Company, Inc. The market building is of modern construction. The floor is paved with cement, and each stall is provided with running water and drainage facilities. There are at present 63 standholders, who occupy all of the 125 stalls. The rental is \$15 and \$20 a month, according to size and location. As an adjunct to the market there will be a "farmers' row," a limited space on 129th street which will accommodate twelve wagons, and which will be rented out to truck farmers who wish to sell their products direct to the consumer.

More than ten years' of confidential work for Swift & Company's Manhattan Market branch—where they have unlimited confidence in him, because he has handled thousands of dollars for them with never an error—is the enviable reputation J. E. Perry, the well-known Swift expressman, has established. And not alone for Swift & Company, but for hundreds of butchers throughout New York and the surrounding territory he delivers goods with scrupulous care. He is ably assisted by his six sons, who have been well trained by Perry, Sr. One of the boys, Ed. Perry, has recently opened a branch office in West Washington Market, and is doing a very satisfactory business. Mr. Perry's proud boast is that besides his six boys he has five girls at home, rather an interesting family, besides which he claims to be the youngest grandfather in the United States. All this makes him constantly hustle for business, and he gets it.

What is probably the biggest business in New York, if not in the United States, done in just a fairly good-sized butcher shop, is that of Gutfreund's Olympia Market, at Ninth avenue and 44th street, where the surprising number of 1,000 heavy hinds and ribs are cut up and sold every week. This meat is sent all over the country, and six large motor trucks are kept constantly busy delivering to the numerous shipping points. An interesting feature is that from five to six tons of suet are made weekly, and this business is done with less help than any business of its size in the country. Seven men in the wholesale and five men in the retail department constitute the force. So perfect is the system, that it is the only shop known to close at 5.30 p. m., at which time everything is cleaned up and the men are ready to go home. This speaks well for the ability of the three brothers Sigmund, Arnold and Hugo Gutfreund, who have built up this business from a small one-window butcher shop to its present proportions. Their principal customers are butchers, hotels, steamships, restaurants and institutions.

FOOD MERCHANTS HEAR MARKS.

The Allied Food Merchants' Association held the biggest and most successful of its meetings on Wednesday evening, at the

Hotel Manhattan. There were close on to a hundred food merchants at the meeting, representing grocers, butchers, fruit dealers and other kindred trade lines, all anxious to learn something about the Borough President's functions.

President Marcus M. Marks was the speaker for the evening, telling in detail the functions of his office, dividing the departments off so that his listeners might comprehend the vastness of his department enterprises—streets, highways, public works, buildings, the care and maintenance of public buildings, and then the two thousand employees on the two floors of the municipal building taking care of the detail of his department.

He told of the way he manages his employees, the suggestion box for them to write to the Borough President, the bulletin boards on which are placed the answers, and a trial court at which an employee under charge is given an opportunity to defend his actions before the commissioner and his assistant and two of his fellow employees, selected by lot.

With Borough President Marks there were also present at the meeting Municipal Court Justice Edgar Lauer, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks, Secretary H. W. Birnbaum and Counsellor Bondy.

After the Borough President's address a discussion was held by the members upon the controversy between Mr. Marks and the Comptroller. The Borough President is complaining about the high rentals being charged in the open markets, and is accusing the Comptroller of endeavoring to kill the markets by reason of such high rentals. Secretary Rappaport, of the Allied Food Merchants' Association, read a letter which contained an excerpt from the report of the chief statistician of the Finance Department, in which it was shown that over a million dollars was lost to the City of New York in the past nine years by the markets maintained by the city and that during the year 1914 the city lost \$250,000 on her markets.

The Association is now studying a very important matter, and it most likely will be brought up for serious discussion at the meeting which is to be held at the Hotel Manhattan on Wednesday evening, May 5. This is whether or not the Allied Food Merchants' Association shall favor elimination of fruit and vegetable stands in front of stores, and recommend the elimination of push-carts selling food products. A committee has been appointed to take up this matter.

The Allied Food Merchants Association is fast growing into a powerful organization. It has only been in existence three and a half months, and its membership is increasing by bounds, and it is now in a position to take an active hand in matters affecting food dealers. It is completing its organization, and forming local councils in every senatorial district in the State of New York. The president is William Webber and Louis S. Rappaport is the secretary. The main office of the association is at 2191 Third avenue, New York City.



OUR interest in a J-M Product does not stop with the sale. Every J-M Product is backed by the resources of a nation-wide organization with over half a century's reputation for Quality and Honorable Dealing and is sold plus the assurance of a reliable Service now in actual operation in every important city of North America. This service makes the J-M Guarantee of Satisfaction an actuality wherever you may be.

Don't "Cover" Your Pipes—Insulate Them

The only insulation for hot or cold surfaces that you can afford to consider is that which will return the greatest interest on the investment.

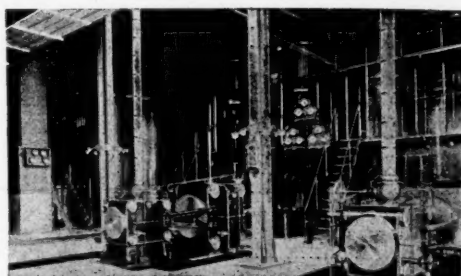
This interest is computed upon the saving in the fuel bill and general increased efficiency.

J-M Service seeks the opportunity of making an investigation of your individual requirements and of recommending insulation best suited to your particular needs. Also, to prove to you by facts and figures just what saving we can accomplish for you.

There is no problem in the field of hot and cold insulation that we cannot successfully take care of.

Tell our salesman of your insulation requirements. You will be given the service of our staff of insulation experts without obligating you to anything but a fair consideration of our proposition.

Our line of coverings meet every require-



Pump Room, Industrial Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
J-M Pipe Coverings used on all steam and brine pipes.

sition.
ment to be found in the problem of insulation.

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3031 B

ARGENTINE PACKER HERE ON VISIT.

C. D. Middlebrook, general manager of the Frigorifico La Blanca, at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, arrived in New York this week, accompanied by Mrs. Middlebrook, for a visit of several months in the United States. After a day in New York they went to New England to attend the funeral of the mother of Mr. Middlebrook, whose death occurred while her son was on the way to this country to visit her.

The Frigorifico La Blanca is one of the largest meat packing plants in South America, and Mr. Middlebrook is well known in the packinghouse trade in this country, having been at the head of big Western plants before going to Argentina. The La Blanca plant was burned more than a year ago, and Mr. Middlebrook has been busy supervising its rebuilding, which is now completed.

"Argentina is a great country," said Mr. Middlebrook, "and too few people in this country realize how great its possibilities are. Its meat resources should be ample, and capable of extensive development. The South is the breeding country. Alfalfa cannot be grown there to advantage because of the nearness to sea level, but it is a great grass country and a breeding reservoir. Cattle bred there are sold to feeders in Northern Argentina, which is a wonderful alfalfa country and a great feeding ground.

"It was about a year ago that The National Provisioner recorded the purchase by my company of 8,200 head of beef cattle in one bunch from a single ranch owner. We broke that record just before I left Buenos Ayres by buying from this same man 9,000 head of fat

cattle, the largest single purchase on record. We often buy more than that from a single ranch owner in a season, but not in one bunch.

"This man, one of the most successful ranch-owners in that country, is a French Basque, and came to Argentina as a laborer. He is now worth a million dollars in gold.

"The only beef shortage in Argentina at this time is in cattle for the domestic trade. There are plenty of fat cattle for the export beef trade. The natives like thin cattle, perhaps of a lower grade than our grass Texans, and it is this quality that is scarce. The price has doubled within the past year.

"The method of handling beef for the domestic trade there is interesting. We kill early in the morning, and the same day the retailer takes the beef to his shop, and there the carcass is stretched, and later cut up and sold for consumption the same day.

"For a little while after I first went to Argentina I wondered why this stretching was done, and why the natives preferred green to ripened meat. I soon learned that the stretching was for the purpose of breaking the fibre in the freshly-killed meat, which made it tender and eatable. We always supposed in this country that meat had to be aged to make it tender. Down there they stretch it to obtain the same result."

Mr. Middlebrook is of the same opinion of other business men who make an intelligent personal survey of the South American situation. "There is a wonderful future there for American export trade," he says. "But the United States will have to change its methods before it can get the business. You must

send the right men down there to sell, and you must pack and ship right. The United States is now getting much trade because of the European war, but as soon as that is over it will go back to the English and Germans unless American manufacturers and exporters learn to cater to South American customers instead of trying to force their own ideas on them."

AMER. ASSO. OF REFRIGERATION.

By vote of the Executive Committee the next annual meeting of the American Association of Refrigeration will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, May 11 and 12. There will be many important reports from officers and standing committees and commissions of the association, including a detailed financial statement of the Third International Congress of Refrigeration. A number of subjects of considerable importance will come up for consideration at this meeting, and it is hoped to perfect plans for carrying on work that will render more effective the activities of this association. A large attendance is expected.

FARMERS WILL USE MOTOR TRUCKS.

Russell L. Engs, Metropolitan distributor of the Kissel-Kar, predicts that in a few years farmers will be among the most liberal buyers of motor trucks. This is bound to come, he says, because the truck is doing wonderful things for every enterprising farmer who owns one, just as it is for packers and other manufacturers and business men. It affords a great saving of time, delivers its load in fresher and better condition than a horse-driven vehicle, and is more dependable.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	.....	\$7.00@8.50
Poor to fair native steers	.....	6.25@7.50
Oxen and stags	.....	4.75@7.25
Bulls	.....	5.25@7.00
Cows	.....	3.25@6.90
Heifers	.....	5.00@7.50
Good to choice steers one year ago	.....	7.90@9.30

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, good to prime, per 100 lbs.	.....	9.62½@10.50
Live veal, calves, buttermilk	.....	—@—
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.	.....	—@—
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....	6.00 @ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn	.....	@10.00
Live lambs, clipped	.....	@ 9.75
Live sheep, common to fair, unshorn	.....	—@—
Live sheep, culls	.....	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

[Market nominal.]	.....
Hogs, heavy	.....	@ 8.00
Hogs, medium	.....	@ 8.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@ 8.20
Pigs	.....	@ 8.00
Roughs	.....	6.50@ 7.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.	.....
Choice native heavy	.....	@12½
Choice native light	.....	@12
Native, common to fair	.....	@11½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....	@12½
Choice native light	.....	@12
Native, common to fair	.....	@11½
Choice Western, heavy	.....	@11½
Choice Western, light	.....	@11
Common to fair Texas	.....	@10½
Good to choice heifers	.....	@11
Common to fair heifers	.....	@10½
Choice cows	.....	@10
Common to fair cows	.....	@10
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....	10½@11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@15½	@16
No. 2 ribs	@13½	@15½
No. 3 ribs	@12½	@14
No. 1 loins	@15½	@17
No. 2 loins	@13½	@16
No. 3 loins	@12½	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@14	@15
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@14	@14½
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@13½	@14
No. 1 rounds	@12	@12
No. 2 rounds	@11½	@11½
No. 3 rounds	@11	@11
No. 1 chucks	@10½	@11
No. 2 chucks	@9½	@10
No. 3 chucks	@8½	@9

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....	@17
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.....	@16
Western calves, choice	.....	@15
Western calves, fair to good	.....	@14
Grassers and buttermilks	.....	@12½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....	@10
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....	@10½
Pigs	.....	@11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	.....	@19
Lambs, choice	.....	@17½
Lambs, good	.....	@17
Lambs, medium to good	.....	@16
Sheep, choice	.....	@16
Sheep, medium to good	.....	@15
Sheep, culls	.....	@13

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....	@13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....	@14½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....	@14
Smoked picnic, light	.....	@10½
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....	@10

Smoked shoulders	.....	@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless	.....	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....	@16
Dried beef sets	.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....	@13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....	@19
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....	@17½
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....	@22
Shoulders, city	.....	@12
Shoulders, Western	.....	@10½
Butts, regular	.....	@12
Butts, boneless	.....	@14
Fresh hams, city	.....	@16
Fresh hams, Western	.....	@14½
Fresh picnic hams	.....	@10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	.....	\$80.00 @ 85.00
per 100 pcs.	.....
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	.....	70.00 @ 75.00
100 pcs.	.....
Black hoofs, per ton	.....	@ 80.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	.....	85.00 @
100 pcs.	.....
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.	.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.	.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.	.....	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....	12½@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	.....	11 @12c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.....	55 @60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....	35 @80c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....	25 @80c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....	25 @30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.....	@ 8c. a piece
Livers, beef	.....	13 @14c. a pound
Oxtails	.....	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.....	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.....	@80c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	.....	30 @40c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.....	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....	@14c. a pound
Blade meat	.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle	.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	.....	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....	@70
Hog, middles	.....	@11

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	23½	25½
Pepper, Sing., black	15½	17½
Pepper, Penang, white	20½	22½
Pepper, red	21	24
Allspice	5½	7½
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	8	7
Cloves	19	23
Ginger	14	17
Mace	63	67

SALTPETRE.

Crude	.....	—@—
Refined	.....	12 @12½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....	@ .28
No. 2 skins	.....	@ .21
No. 3 skins	.....	@ .13
Branded skins	.....	@ .17
Ticky skins	.....	@ .17
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....	@ .21
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14	.....	@2.70
No. 2, 12½-14	.....	@2.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....	@3.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....	@3.25
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....	@2.25
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@3.75
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....	@3.50
Branded kips	.....	@2.05
Heavy branded kips	.....	@2.20
Ticky kips	.....	@2.20
Heavy ticky kips	.....	@2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	.....
Western dry-picked, avg. best young hens and toms	.....	20 @21
Old hens	.....	@19
Old toms	.....	@18
Chickens, 12 to box—	.....
Milk fed, mixed weights	.....	18½@21½
Corn fed, mixed wts., coarse and staggy	.....	16½@19
Chickens, in barrels—	.....
Milk fed, mixed weights	.....	@17
Corn fed, mixed weights	.....	@15
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	.....
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....	@17
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....	@15
Fowl—bbls.—	.....
Western dry pkd., 4-4½ lbs.	.....	@17
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best	.....	16½@17
Other poultry—	.....
Old Cocks, per lb.	.....	12½@13½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....	@4.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, choice	.....	@16
Roosters, old	.....	@11
Ducks	.....	@14
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms	.....	@12
Geese, per lb.	.....	8 @ 9

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score)	.....	@29
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	.....	29½@30
Creamery, Firsts	.....	28 @28½
Process, Extras	.....	23 @24
Process, Firsts	.....	22 @22½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....	23 @23½
Star packed firsts to extra firsts	.....	21½@22½
Regular packed, fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....	22 @22½
Regular packed, fresh gathered firsts	.....	21 @22
Regular packed, fresh gathered, seconds	.....	20 @20½
Fresh dirties, No. 1	.....	19 @19½
Fresh chex, good to prime	.....	17½@18½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago	.....	1.75 @ 1.90
Bone meal, steamed, per ton	.....	20.00 @21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....	20.00 @28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	.....	2.20 @ 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	.....	2.45 @ 2.50
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York	.....	2.00 @ 2.70
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....	2.32½ @ 2.35
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	.....	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	.....	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	.....	2.90 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	.....	nom. @5.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% P. Phos.	.....
Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New- port News	.....	8.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	.....	nom. @2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	.....	3.20 @ 3.25
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	.....	3.75 @ 4.00

